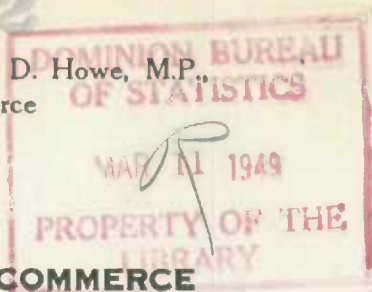


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Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce



72 002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT SECTION

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JANUARY 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in December

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
March 10, 1949

DOES NOT DISCOUNT
LETTER

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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.-THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

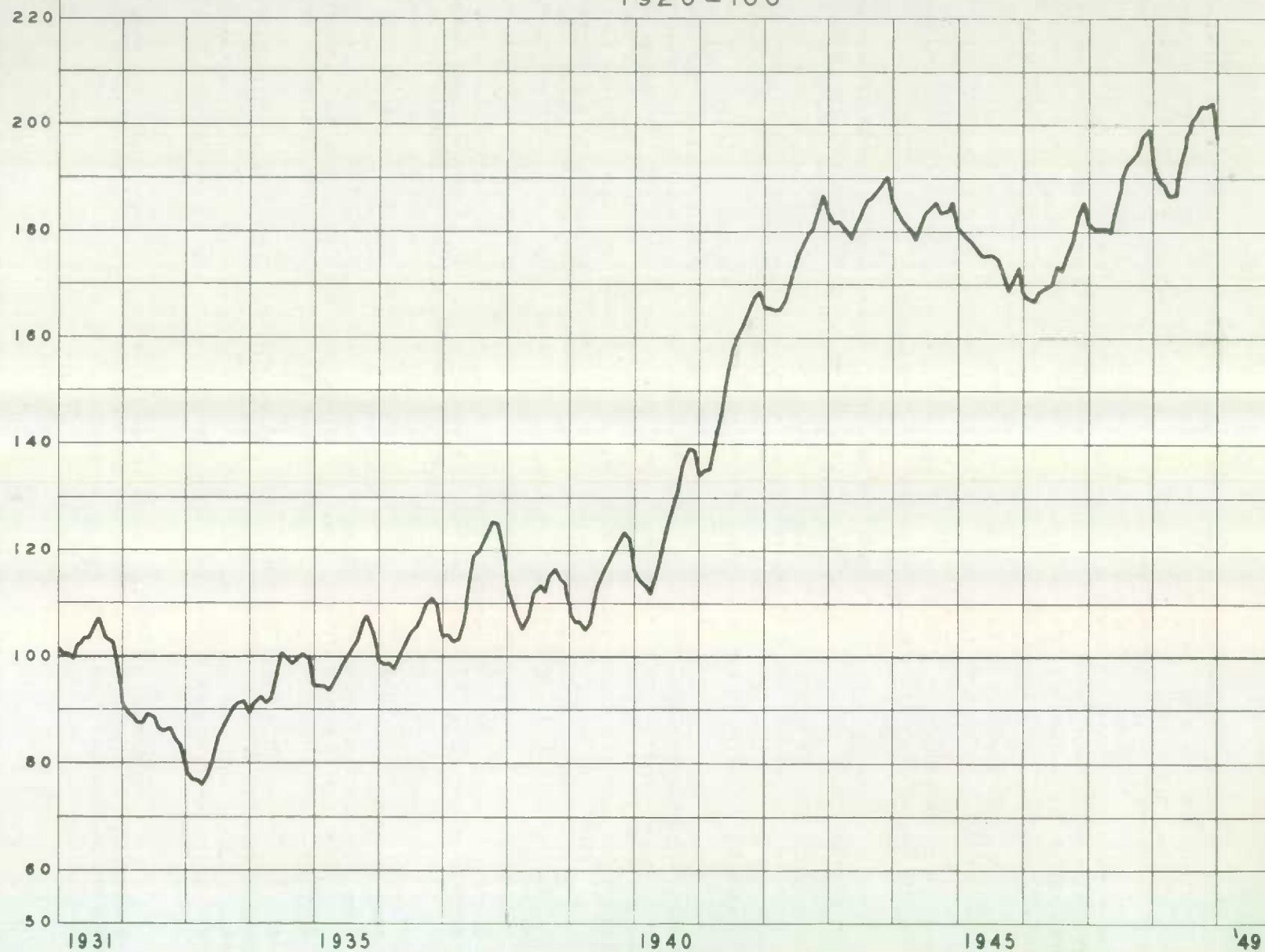
7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS SECTION
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN DECEMBER, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Division:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment Statistics Section:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information respecting the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a considerable recession in industrial activity at Jan. 1, repeating the movement which has been indicated without exception at that date in the years since 1920. The loss of 3.4 p.c. in employment reported by the 19,704 firms^{1/} furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the eight principal industrial groups was larger than at the opening of 1948 or any earlier year since 1941, but was below-average in the experience of the pre-war period. The more important causes contributing to a contraction at the time of year are curtailment in outdoor and other seasonal operations, shut downs during the holiday season and for inventory purposes, and absenteeism. Abnormal weather conditions in certain parts of the country in the period under review intensified the effect of some of these factors. There were general losses, however, in all provinces.

The index number of employment, (1926=100), declined from 204.3 in the preceding survey, to 197.3 at the beginning of January, as compared with 193.7 at Jan. 1, 1948, previously the maximum for the time of year. During the war, the peak index for Jan. 1 was that of 185.7 in 1944. The curtailment in employment at the first of January was accompanied by a substantial falling-off as compared with Dec. 1 in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

The level of employment in communications was slightly higher than in the last report, and there was an increase of 0.8 p.c. in retail trade. The general trend in the remaining industrial groups was downward. The greatest percentage losses were in transportation, logging and construction, in which they amounted to 2.6 p.c., 7.7 p.c., and 11.6 p.c., respectively. In manufacturing, there was a contraction of 2.4 p.c., and in mining, of 2.5 p.c. There were also large decreases in employment in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and wholesale trade. Industrially, the changes reported at Jan. 1 conformed in direction to the usual seasonal movements, although in some cases they differed in magnitude. Unfavourable physical conditions in some areas were a factor in the greater-than-normal decline in logging. The reductions in the included service divisions were unusually large; those in construction and transportation were below-average. In manufacturing, the

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table A.- Number of Persons ^{*}Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948, Jan. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
							Employment				Payrolls			
			Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1947
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	149,187	5,202,518	34.87	37.39	32.44	28.93	125.1	129.8	119.4	111.2	199.6	221.9	177.1	146.8
Prince Edward Island	3,252	107,476	33.05	35.42	29.51	27.61	141.7	145.8	142.1	120.4	216.3	238.5	192.4	151.7
Nova Scotia	86,985	2,891,288	33.24	37.05	30.77	27.13	121.0	125.0	106.3	100.7	178.2	205.2	145.0	120.8
New Brunswick	58,960	2,205,754	37.38	38.00	34.63	31.26	131.4	137.1	139.5	127.8	235.9	250.1	232.2	191.6
Quebec	601,499	23,699,267	39.40	40.44	34.85	31.37	126.1	131.9	125.1	118.7	207.4	222.7	181.9	155.2
Ontario	870,855	37,057,088	42.55	43.64	37.10	33.35	128.1	130.4	125.7	115.7	201.0	210.0	172.0	142.2
Prairie Provinces	241,624	10,160,300	42.05	42.53	37.04	34.08	135.3	141.0	129.5	123.4	214.8	225.5	181.2	158.9
Manitoba	107,591	4,457,518	41.43	41.76	36.55	33.78	129.4	135.8	125.3	121.3	202.4	214.0	172.7	154.4
Saskatchewan	45,520	1,848,132	40.60	40.81	36.50	34.26	124.3	131.1	124.8	116.5	194.6	206.3	176.0	153.8
Alberta	88,513	3,854,650	43.55	44.37	37.96	34.37	150.1	154.3	138.3	130.4	244.3	255.0	196.3	168.2
British Columbia	185,925	7,866,449	42.85	45.05	39.05	34.57	143.2	152.8	143.8	133.7	215.5	241.7	197.1	162.5
CANADA	2,049,190	84,065,622	41.03	42.23	36.28	32.64	129.2	135.7	126.9	118.5	205.6	219.0	178.3	149.9
(b) Cities														
Montreal	298,235	11,918,458	39.96	41.22	34.57	31.25	132.7	136.5	127.8	123.4	206.7	219.2	172.3	150.4
Quebec City	29,389	1,003,981	34.16	34.89	29.73	27.94	116.2	122.5	116.0	103.4	187.9	202.3	163.5	137.7
Toronto	277,370	11,609,412	41.86	42.96	37.09	33.17	133.7	134.6	129.7	121.0	206.6	215.6	179.7	149.3
Ottawa	27,409	970,839	35.42	35.86	31.72	28.98	134.3	134.7	123.1	122.4	205.4	208.6	169.2	153.9
Hamilton	66,324	2,943,190	44.38	45.06	38.13	33.36	122.0	125.1	116.9	108.0	197.3	205.4	162.3	131.3
Windsor	40,431	1,970,281	48.73	50.38	37.88	40.05	123.8	125.7	116.3	103.7	162.1	170.1	118.2	110.2
Winnipeg	69,928	2,630,120	37.61	38.50	33.47	30.48	134.5	140.3	130.4	126.2	198.3	210.7	171.0	151.0
Vancouver	86,723	3,589,714	41.39	42.76	36.53	32.85	161.5	166.7	159.6	150.0	251.2	267.8	219.4	186.0
Halifax	24,030	802,813	33.41	34.12	30.31	27.84	133.3	131.8	133.7	127.4	196.3	198.2	179.0	156.2
Saint John	14,847	504,759	34.00	34.32	31.84	29.88	135.6	126.1	145.0	134.6	214.9	201.8	215.8	185.4
Sherbrooke	10,944	363,400	33.21	35.45	27.84	24.06	120.9	122.4	116.2	108.1	191.3	206.7	155.5	125.0
Three Rivers	10,694	420,723	39.34	41.74	35.90	31.26	128.9	134.7	126.5	116.9	195.5	215.7	175.3	141.4
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,628	800,295	38.80	40.63	34.90	29.49	134.6	135.4	136.1	128.4	230.3	242.5	209.1	166.3
London	26,891	1,030,762	38.33	39.75	34.49	30.20	149.2	151.2	143.4	135.5	224.7	236.0	194.4	160.1
Fort William - Port Arthur	12,482	547,688	43.88	45.47	39.06	35.26	85.9	89.4	84.6	72.3	142.0	153.2	124.0	95.2
Regina	11,744	440,665	37.52	36.78	33.73	30.58	137.9	139.9	132.4	117.0	219.1	217.9	188.5	154.9
Saskatoon	7,688	274,871	35.75	36.30	32.86	30.25	146.5	152.5	153.3	142.5	238.2	251.7	229.3	195.7
Calgary	22,952	922,436	40.19	40.89	35.28	31.81	140.2	143.0	134.9	124.3	222.1	230.6	187.1	156.7
Edmonton	21,886	829,797	37.91	40.19	33.61	30.12	167.0	176.3	149.2	140.5	254.0	284.1	206.1	173.7
Victoria	12,826	491,721	38.34	40.00	35.14	31.74	145.6	147.1	157.0	154.9	222.9	234.8	220.2	195.7
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,055,653	44,678,089	42.32	43.72	36.31	32.40	120.7	125.8	119.0	113.5	196.8	206.3	166.6	141.5
Durable Goods ^{1/}	498,009	22,495,628	45.17	46.88	38.31	34.40	117.0	119.2	116.3	108.6	187.5	198.3	158.0	132.6
Non-Durable Goods	525,774	20,666,267	39.31	40.52	34.14	30.29	122.5	125.4	121.1	117.9	205.3	218.4	175.8	151.2
Electric Light and Power	31,870	1,516,194	47.57	47.71	42.65	39.72	156.4	158.2	131.1	118.9	235.1	238.5	176.6	147.9
Logging	98,385	3,631,196	36.91	38.38	39.11	32.35	204.6	221.7	261.7	234.0	378.6	426.8	513.6	380.5
Mining	83,037	3,917,367	47.18	51.89	40.50	35.50	99.7	102.2	94.3	86.9	147.1	165.9	119.7	96.9
Communications	49,525	1,941,912	39.21	39.03	35.66	33.83	188.1	187.9	172.9	159.4	267.8	266.3	224.0	196.6
Transportation	182,278	9,288,696	50.96	51.49	45.07	43.06	142.4	146.3	141.0	133.6	221.6	230.0	194.2	175.8
Construction and Maintenance	215,651	8,241,400	38.22	40.41	34.12	31.00	117.4	132.8	102.6	90.0	194.9	233.1	151.9	121.3
Services ^{2/}	67,592	1,816,554	26.88	27.23	24.43	22.19	142.6	145.8	139.6	129.9	231.4	239.8	207.5	178.4
Trade	297,069	10,570,408	35.58	35.15	32.23	29.00	152.6	152.7	147.2	135.4	228.0	225.5	200.0	166.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,049,190	84,065,622	41.03	42.23	36.28	32.64	129.2	135.8	126.9	118.5	205.6	219.0	178.3	149.9
Finance	87,434	3,431,954	39.25	39.19	37.36	35.75	143.1	143.1	136.6	128.6	193.3	193.0	175.8	159.1
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,136,624	87,517,576	40.96	42.11	36.32	32.77	129.8	134.1	127.2	119.0	205.1	218.0	178.2	150.2

^{*} See explanatory statements on pages I and II

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants.

percentage loss, (which was the same as at Jan. 1, 1948), exceeded that indicated in any other year since 1940 except 1945, but was substantially lower than in the pre-war period.

Within the manufacturing division, there was a seasonal increase in tobacco factories. In all other classes, there was general curtailment, that in food, lumber, textile and iron and steel plants being on a large scale.

PAYROLLS.

The sums distributed at Jan. 1 in weekly salaries and wages^{1/} by the reporting employers in the eight leading industries were lower by 6.1 p.c. than their disbursements at the first of December. Since the year-end holidays this winter were observed on Saturday, the reduction in working time in many establishments was less than in certain other years. This fact, and the fact that increasingly large numbers of firms are paying their employees for statutory holidays, resulted in a smaller falling-off in the weekly payrolls than at Jan. 1 in 1948 and several earlier years in the period for which statistics are available.

The per capita weekly earnings^{2/} declined from \$42.23 at Dec. 1, to \$41.03 at the first of January, or by 2.8 p.c.; the loss of \$2.00 which had been shown at Jan. 1, 1948, had lowered the figure in the eight leading industries to \$36.28. In preceding years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1947, \$32.64; 1946, \$29.92; 1945, \$30.10; 1944, \$29.69; 1943, \$27.92, and 1942, \$26.13.

The number of persons in recorded employment at Jan. 1 in the nine major industries, including finance, was reduced by 3.3 p.c. as compared with the beginning of December, while the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls by the larger employers fell by 5.9 p.c. in the month. The general per capita figure for this group of industries was \$40.96, as compared with \$42.11 at the beginning of December, and \$36.32 at Jan. 1, 1948.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1948, and Jan. 1, 1947. In Table B on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings from 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment in these tables have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 29.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in Table A on page 2), while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 105.6 p.c. Including finance, the gain in the index of employment from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1949, has amounted to 29.8 p.c., and that in the index of payrolls, to 105.1 p.c. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period for which data are available may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

B. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
<u>1941</u>												
June 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57
<u>1945</u>												
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.65
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.33	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
<u>1946</u>												
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.63	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	139.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.91	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
<u>1947</u>												
Jan. 1	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.3	160.8	140.7	35.98
May 1	118.2	163.9	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.8	168.5	142.6	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47
Aug. 1	126.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.6	184.9	148.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.8	38.04
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52
Dec. 1	130.6	193.2	160.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.5	39.25
<u>1948</u>												
Jan. 1	127.2	178.2	142.5	36.37	126.9	178.3	143.7	36.28	119.0	166.6	142.0	36.31
Feb. 1	124.5	185.4	161.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.63	119.5	181.3	154.0	39.38
Mar. 1	124.3	188.6	154.6	39.42	123.7	189.3	156.3	39.60	120.6	187.0	157.3	40.23
Apr. 1	122.7	184.7	153.1	39.02	122.2	184.8	154.6	39.04	120.2	183.3	154.9	39.60
May 1	122.7	187.8	155.6	39.65	122.1	188.0	157.2	39.70	120.1	188.7	159.5	40.78
June 1	126.4	195.2	154.3	40.01	125.9	195.4	155.7	40.02	121.2	189.6	158.9	40.63
July 1	130.1	203.0	158.7	40.45	129.7	203.5	160.3	40.48	123.3	195.7	161.0	41.17
Aug. 1	131.9	206.7	159.4	40.62	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.66	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45
Sept. 1	132.5	208.6	160.1	40.81	132.2	209.3	161.8	40.86	124.7	199.1	162.1	41.46
Oct. 1	133.5	214.7	163.6	41.89	133.1	215.7	165.5	41.80	125.0	206.3	167.6	42.85
Nov. 1	133.7	216.9	164.9	42.03	133.3	218.0	166.9	42.15	124.0	207.1	169.7	43.38
Dec. 1	134.1	218.0	165.2	42.11	133.8	219.0	167.2	42.23	123.8	208.3	171.0	43.72
<u>1949</u>												
Jan. 1	129.8	205.1	160.7	40.96	129.2	206.6	162.5	41.03	120.7	195.8	165.5	42.32

the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 20.7 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 96.8 p.c., while the weekly earnings per employee reported by leading establishments have risen by 65.5 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Jan. 1 showed a gain of 40.4 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the same classes was higher by 116.7 p.c. than at June 1, 1941.

Since Jan. 1, 1948, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 1.5 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 18.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The per capita weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger manufacturing concerns have advanced by 16.6 p.c. A composite index of employment for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a gain of 2.4 p.c. in the 12 months, and of 11.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in Table A on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. In some industries, the location of establishments in larger or smaller centres of population contributes to existing disparities. The incidence of short-time or overtime will also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used. In periods of rapidly-expanding employment, the dilution of labour will frequently have a marked effect upon the figures of average earnings. The degree of skill generally required of workers in given industries is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

There were declines in employment for workers of both sexes in the larger industrial establishments at the beginning of January, when the loss as compared with Dec. 1 amounted to 3.5 p.c. in the case of men, and to 3.1 p.c. in the case of the women workers reported in the eight major industrial divisions. The general reduction was 3.4 p.c. In this group of industries, women constituted 213 per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the firms making returns; at Dec. 1, the proportions were 212 women and 788 men per 1,000, while at Jan. 1, 1948, the ratios were 214 women and 786 men per 1,000 workers. A year earlier, there were 220 women and 780 men per 1,000 persons in recorded employment in the eight major industries.

In the nine principal industries, the reduction among men was stated as 3.4 p.c., and that among women, as 2.8 p.c., as compared with Dec. 1, 1948. The latest proportions in these industries were 224 women and 776 men per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment. A month earlier, there were 223 women and 777 men per 1,000 employees on the payrolls of the reporting firms, while the proportions at Jan. 1, 1948, were the same as at the date under review.

Employment for men increased at Jan. 1, 1949, as compared with a month earlier in tobacco factories and retail trade. On the other hand, construction work released large numbers of men, and there were also important losses in manufacturing, trans-

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Jan. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Jan. 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Dec. 1, 1948		Jan. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) <u>Provinces</u>	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	153,752	132,057	21,695	85.9	14.1	85.8	14.2	84.8	15.2
Prince Edward Island	3,575	2,707	868	75.7	24.3	76.0	24.0	73.8	26.2
Nova Scotia	89,452	78,313	11,139	87.5	12.5	87.3	12.7	86.5	14.5
New Brunswick	60,725	51,037	9,688	84.0	16.0	84.1	15.9	84.6	15.4
Quebec	625,604	477,980	147,624	76.4	23.6	76.8	23.2	76.8	23.2
Ontario	910,484	693,153	217,331	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9	75.9	24.1
Prairie Provinces	254,317	199,550	54,767	78.5	21.5	78.6	21.4	78.3	21.7
Manitoba	113,310	85,841	27,469	75.8	24.2	75.6	24.4	75.8	24.2
Saskatchewan	48,746	38,233	10,513	78.4	21.6	79.1	20.9	78.8	21.2
Alberta	92,261	75,476	16,785	81.8	18.2	82.0	18.0	81.3	18.7
British Columbia	192,467	156,320	36,147	81.2	18.8	81.0	19.0	81.4	18.6
CANADA	2,136,624	1,659,060	477,564	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4
(b) <u>Cities</u>									
Montreal	316,229	221,858	94,371	70.2	29.8	70.0	30.0	69.8	30.2
Quebec	30,793	21,519	9,274	69.9	30.1	71.4	28.6	71.8	28.2
Toronto	297,048	200,848	96,200	67.6	32.4	67.4	32.6	67.3	32.7
Ottawa	31,243	20,674	10,569	66.2	33.8	66.9	33.1	65.5	34.5
Hamilton	67,726	50,531	17,195	74.6	25.4	74.1	25.9	73.6	26.4
Windsor	41,172	34,412	6,760	83.6	16.4	83.7	16.3	83.0	17.0
Winnipeg	74,422	50,764	23,658	68.2	31.8	67.6	32.4	67.9	32.1
Vancouver	90,933	66,417	24,516	73.0	27.0	73.3	26.7	72.6	27.4
Halifax	24,030	17,941	6,089	74.7	25.3	72.5	27.5	74.2	25.8
Saint John	14,847	11,188	3,659	75.4	24.6	73.8	26.2	74.4	25.6
Sherbrooke	10,944	7,275	3,669	66.5	33.5	65.7	34.3	65.9	34.1
Three Rivers	10,694	8,157	2,537	76.3	23.7	77.3	22.7	76.7	23.3
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,628	14,377	6,251	69.7	30.3	68.6	31.4	68.7	31.3
London	26,891	18,506	8,385	68.8	31.2	68.4	31.6	68.9	31.1
Fort William - Port Arthur	12,482	10,512	1,970	84.2	15.8	85.1	14.9	84.9	15.1
Regina	11,744	7,473	4,271	63.6	36.4	63.9	36.1	61.3	38.7
Saskatoon	7,688	5,419	2,269	70.5	29.5	70.5	29.5	72.3	27.7
Calgary	22,952	17,251	5,701	75.2	24.8	75.5	24.5	75.2	24.8
Edmonton	21,886	15,581	6,305	71.2	28.8	72.4	27.6	68.5	31.5
Victoria	12,826	9,290	3,536	72.4	27.6	73.8	26.2	75.7	24.3
(c) <u>Industries</u>									
Manufacturing	1,055,653	818,873	236,780	77.6	22.4	77.1	22.9	77.6	22.4
Durable Goods ^{1/}	498,009	444,674	53,335	89.3	10.7	89.3	10.7	89.0	11.0
Non-Durable Goods	525,774	346,191	179,583	65.8	34.2	65.2	34.8	66.4	33.6
Electric Light and Power	31,870	28,008	3,862	87.9	12.1	88.1	11.9	89.1	10.9
Logging	98,385	96,785	1,600	98.4	1.6	98.4	1.6	98.2	1.8
Mining	83,037	81,271	1,766	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Communications	49,525	23,470	26,055	47.4	52.6	47.4	52.6	47.3	52.7
Transportation	182,278	171,532	10,746	94.1	5.9	94.2	5.8	93.8	6.2
Construction and Maintenance	215,651	211,424	4,227	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0
Services ^{2/}	67,592	32,968	34,624	48.8	51.2	48.4	51.6	47.6	52.4
Trade	297,069	176,489	120,580	59.4	40.6	59.0	41.0	57.4	42.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,049,190	1,612,812	436,378	78.7	21.3	78.8	21.2	78.6	21.4
Finance	87,434	46,248	41,186	52.9	47.1	53.0	47.0	52.8	47.2
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,136,624	1,659,060	477,564	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The January data are subject to revision.

portation, mining and many other industrial divisions. In most cases, the changes were of a seasonal nature.

Among women, there were substantial seasonal losses in employment in manufacturing generally, notably in vegetable food and textile plants, while retail trade and tobacco factories afforded more employment for persons of that sex.

As compared with Jan. 1, 1948, the number of men reported by leading employers in the nine major industrial divisions showed an increase of 1.9 p.c., accompanied by an advance of 2.4 p.c. in the indicated number of female employees.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the most recent data of employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Dec. 1, 1948, and Jan. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index number of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Jan. 1, 1949, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1948.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Manufacturing.

Employment in leading manufacturing establishments at Jan. 1, 1949, showed the substantial decline which is customary at the opening of the year, when the situation is greatly affected by shut downs for holidays and inventory purposes, as well as by other seasonal factors. The decline amounted to 2.4 p.c., a figure which coincided with that indicated at Jan. 1, 1948; rather greater than the losses recorded at Jan. 1 in 1947 or 1946, the falling-off was decidedly less than in pre-war years. The 9,639 leading factories co-operating in the latest survey reported a reduction of 5.6 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. Partly because the year-end holidays this winter were celebrated on Saturday, the seasonal contraction in the payroll disbursements was below the average for earlier years of the record. The growing practice of paying employees for statutory holidays was also a factor.

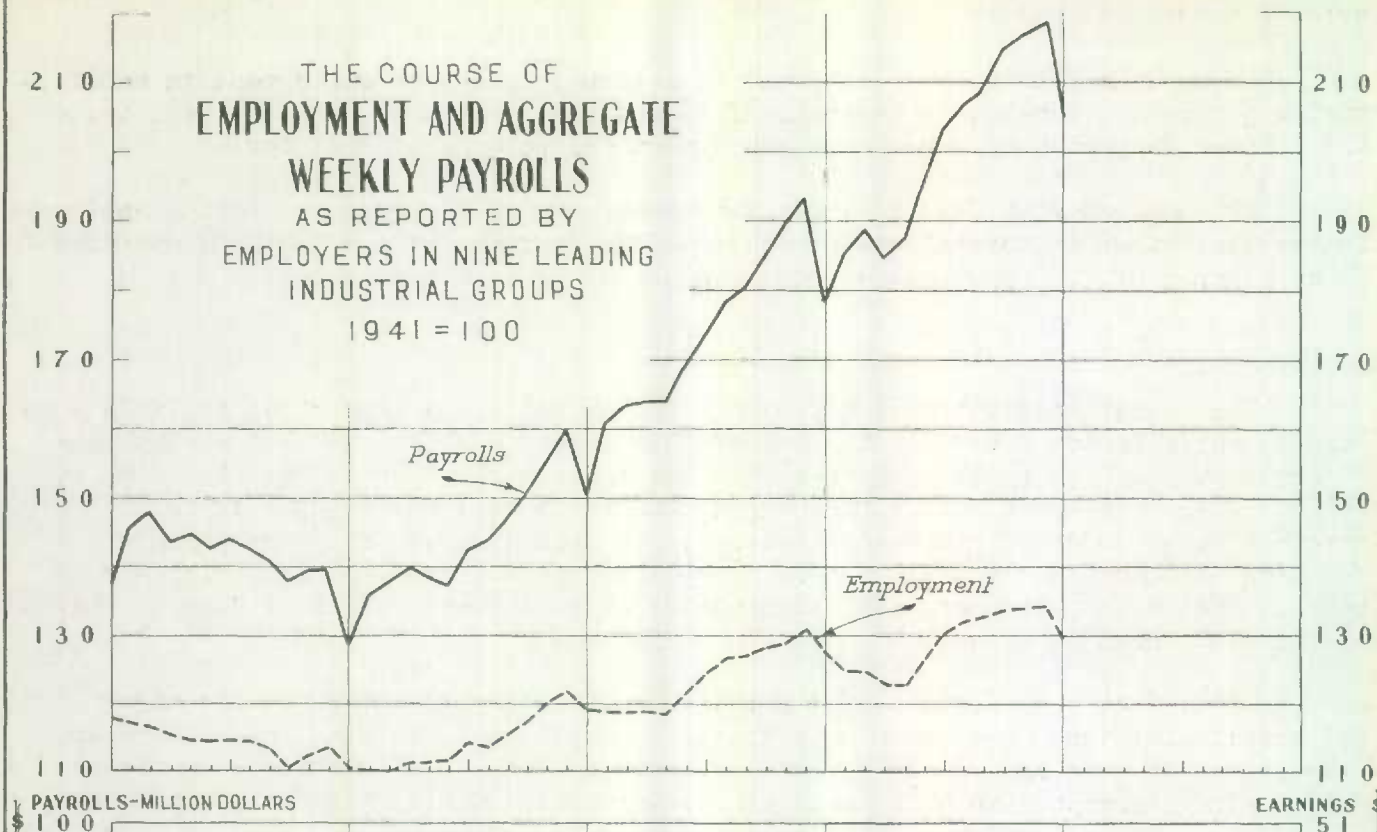
The pronounced curtailment in industrial activity at the date under review reduced the index number of employment, (1926=100), from 207.9 at the beginning of December, to 202.8 at Jan. 1, when it was 1.5 p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1948, figure of 199.9, and exceeded by 6.4 p.c. the Jan. 1, 1947, index of 190.6. Although the latest figure was lower than at Jan. 1 in the period of intensified activity in wartime production from 1943 to 1945, it was higher than at the same date in other years of the record.

Among the heavy manufactured products industries, the decline in employment

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

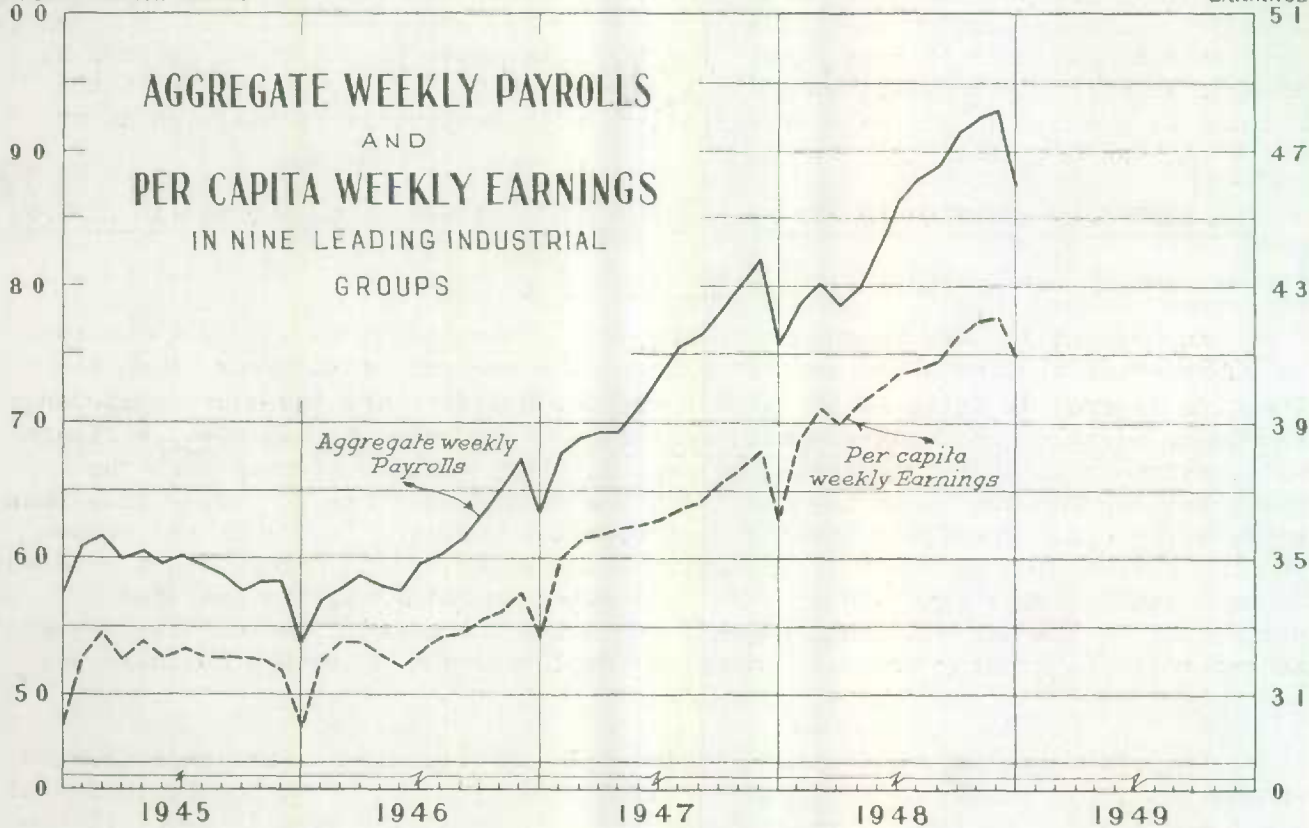
THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS

AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941=100



AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



at Jan. 1 amounted to 1.9 p.c., and that in the non-durable classes to 3.1 p.c. The only general increase indicated was in tobacco factories, where it was seasonal in character. There was no general change in rubber and beverage plants. The movement in the remaining manufacturing divisions was downward, the losses in many cases being seasonal. The recessions in employment were particularly noteworthy in animal and vegetable food, lumber, textile, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories. Considerable losses were also indicated in leather, paper products, printing and publishing, chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product factories.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The sums paid in weekly salaries and wages by the establishments co-operating in the latest survey were lower by 5.6 p.c. than at the beginning of December. As already stated, this decline was on a smaller scale than at Jan. 1 in earlier years of the record, established in 1941. Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Jan. 1 was 196.8, as compared with 208.3 at the beginning of December, and 166.6 at Jan. 1, 1948. There was thus an increase of 18.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the twelve months, accompanying that of 1.5 p.c. in the index number of employment. The average weekly earnings per employee stood at \$42.32 at the date under review, as compared with \$43.72 at Dec. 1, and \$36.31 at Jan. 1, 1948. In 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures had been \$32.40, \$29.49, \$30.22, \$30.18, \$28.11 and \$26.32, respectively. In 1939, the weekly average was \$23.11.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing.

The curtailment in employment at the beginning of January affected women to a relatively greater extent than men, largely because of the industrial distribution of the losses, which were especially heavy in vegetable food-processing and were also severe in the textile group, both of which employ unusually high proportions of women. The manufacturers furnishing data reported a loss of 1.9 p.c. among men, and of 4.3 p.c. among women. Workers of the latter sex formed 224 per 1,000 workers of both sexes. The ratio at Dec. 1 was 229 women per 1,000 employees; that at Jan. 1, 1948, was also 224 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment, while in 1947, the Jan. 1 proportion of women per 1,000 workers reported was 231.

Especially pronounced reductions in the number of men in recorded employment at Jan. 1 were noted in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and lumber division. On the other hand, improvement for such workers was indicated in tobacco factories, which also substantially increased their staffs of female employees. Employment for women was greatly curtailed in animal and vegetable food, textile, iron and steel, leather and many other factories.

In the last 12 months, employment in the larger manufacturing plants has risen by 1.4 p.c. in the case of men, and by 1.5 p.c. in the case of women workers. The general advance in this comparison amounted to 1.5 p.c.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- There was a reduction of 7.7 p.c. in the working forces reported by 684 of the larger logging camps. The curtailment, which was in accord with the downward movement frequently indicated at Jan. 1 in pre-war years, was partly due to unsatisfactory physical conditions for the industry, particularly in British Columbia. The trend at the opening of January in 1948 and immediately preceding years, however, had been upward. The index of employment, at 323.9, was lower by 21.8 p.c. than that of 414.3 at Jan. 1, 1948, since when the indicated payrolls have declined by 26.3 p.c. The latest reported aggregate of salaries and wages was 11.3 p.c. lower than the total

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



disbursed by the same firms at Dec. 1. The per capita earnings fell from \$38.38 at that date, to \$36.91 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$39.11 at Jan. 1, 1948. It must be again noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings in certain areas. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2 towards the end of this bulletin).

Mining.- All the main branches of mining were slacker. The loss in employment in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals was especially noteworthy. The general decline in mining was seasonal in character, approximating the average in extent. Returns were received from 668 of the more important operators, whose staffs were reduced by 2.5 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1. The latest index in the mining group stood at 176.1, as compared with 181.1 in the month before, and 167.1 at Jan. 1, 1948. The gain of 5.7 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 23 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the reporting firms were lower by 11.3 p.c. than the sums which they had disbursed in the preceding period of observation, the falling-off largely resulting from suspension of work and absenteeism during the holiday season. The decline was less than at Jan. 1, 1948, partly because the year-end holidays in the present winter fell on Saturday. The per capita figure decreased from \$51.89 at Dec. 1, to \$47.18 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$40.50 at Jan. 1 of last year.

Communications.- Employment in communications was at a slightly higher level at the beginning of January, when the personnel of the co-operating establishments rose by 0.1 p.c., and the weekly salaries and wages, by 0.6 p.c. The average earnings per worker advanced from \$39.03 at Dec. 1, to \$39.21 at the first of January, as compared with \$35.66 at Jan. 1, 1948. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 182.3, exceeding by 8.8 p.c. the figure of 168.0 at the beginning of January of last year. The rise in the payroll index in the 12 months amounted to 19.6 p.c.

Transportation.- Seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at the beginning of January, the 879 co-operating companies and branches then reporting a reduction of 2.6 p.c. in their working forces as compared with their last return. Employment in steam railway operation showed little general change, but there were declines in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring, those in the latter being especially large. The general loss in the group as a whole was greater than at Jan. 1, 1948, but was less-than-average for the season in the experience of past winters. The latest index of employment in transportation was 140.7; this was lower than the figure of 144.5 in the preceding month, but was one p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1948, index of 139.3.

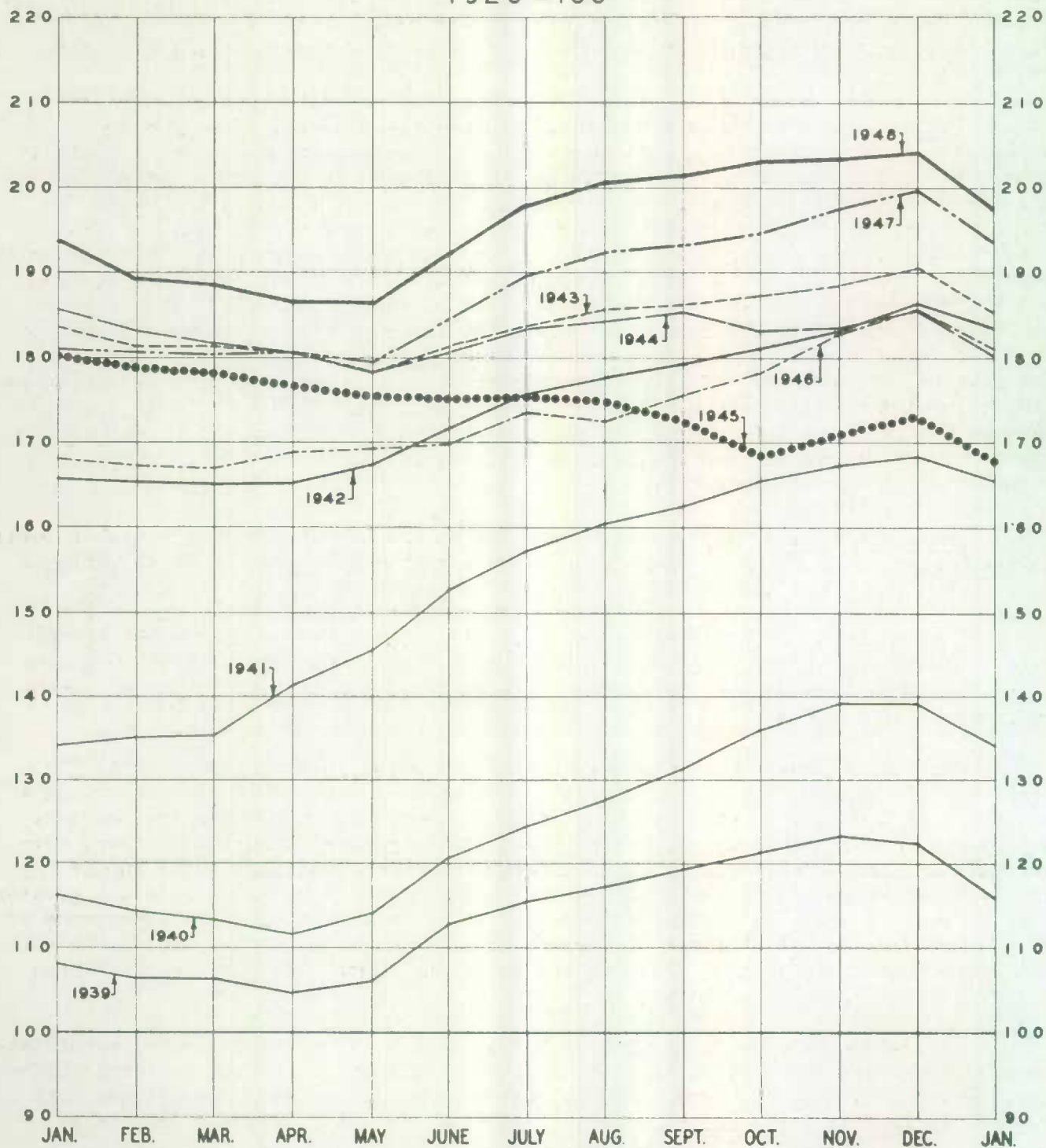
The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Jan. 1 by the reporting establishments, which were lower by 3.7 p.c. than at Dec. 1, averaged \$50.96 per employee on their staffs. At Dec. 1, 1948, the per capita earnings had stood at \$51.49. The average at Jan. 1, 1948, had been \$45.07, and that in 1947, \$43.06. The latest index of payrolls was 14.1 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in construction at the first of January, but the percentage decline was nevertheless rather below the average in the years since 1920. Particularly pronounced reductions were noted in work on the highways, although building and railway construction and maintenance also released large numbers of men. The 2,575 contractors furnishing information reported a decrease of 11.6 p.c. in their employees since Dec. 1. The weekly salaries

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

and wages paid by these employers were lower by 16.4 p.c. The average earnings per employee declined from \$40.41 at Dec. 1, to \$38.22 at the beginning of January, but considerably exceeded the Jan. 1, 1948, figure of \$34.12.

The latest index of employment in construction was 163.2; this was 14.5 p.c. above that of 142.5 at the same date of 1948. The accompanying gain in the payroll index was 28.3 p.c.

Services.- The trend in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants was decidedly downward, according to data received from 1,249 of the leading establishments, in which the staffs were less by 2.2 p.c. than at Dec. 1. The contraction was somewhat above-average for the time of year. The salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms at Jan. 1 declined by 3.5 p.c. in the month. During the last year, the index of employment has shown an increase of 2.1 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls has risen by 11.5 p.c. The per capita earnings at Jan. 1, 1949, were \$26.88; those at Dec. 1, 1948, were given as \$27.23, while the Jan. 1, 1948, figure had been \$24.43. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; employees in the former division constituted about two-thirds of the total personnel reported in the service divisions for which data were available at the beginning of January.

Trade.- Seasonally heightened activity was indicated in retail trade at Jan. 1, but wholesale establishments were slacker. On the whole, there was a contraction in employment in trade. This was at variance with the trend usually shown at the time of year in the experience of a lengthy period. Statistics were tabulated from 3,907 leading establishments, in which the personnel fell by 0.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of December. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms, however, advanced by 1.1 p.c. in the month, partly as a result of upward adjustments in the rates of pay. The per capita earnings showed a gain, rising from \$35.15 at Dec. 1, to \$35.58 at the beginning of January. A year earlier, the figure had been \$32.23.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 239.2; this was 3.6 p.c. above that of 230.8 at the opening of 1948, since when the index of payrolls has increased by 14.1 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Data received from 1,027 of the larger financial institutions showed an insignificant increase in their personnel, with a rise of 0.2 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with Dec. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$39.25, as compared with \$39.19 in the preceding report, and \$37.36 at Jan. 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index of employment in financial institutions has risen by 4.7 p.c., to 166.1, while that of payrolls has advanced by 9.9 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1 was downward in all provinces. The declines varied from 1.8 p.c. in Ontario and 2.7 p.c. in Alberta, to 5.2 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 6.2 p.c. in British Columbia. In all provinces, the reported weekly payrolls and the average earnings were also lower, as a result of lessened working time during the holidays and increased absenteeism, as well as to the very widespread curtailment in industrial employment. On the whole, the reductions in the earnings were on a smaller scale than at Jan. 1 in 1948 and several of the preceding years, partly because the year-end holidays were celebrated on Saturday, and partly because of the growing practice of paying employees for statutory holidays. In all areas, the index numbers of payrolls exceeded those indicated a year ago, but the index numbers of employment in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were rather lower. The per capita weekly earnings at Jan. 1, 1949, were considerably higher in all areas than at that date in any earlier year for which statistics are available.

Maritime Provinces.- Pronounced curtailment in employment took place in the Maritime Area at the beginning of January, when the 1,423 leading establishments co-operating in the eight major industrial divisions laid off 3.6 p.c. of their staffs as compared with Dec. 1. This decrease was somewhat smaller than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1948, and immediately preceding years, although it was rather above-average in the experience of the pre-war period. The losses in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick amounted to 2.8 p.c., 3.2 p.c. and 4.1 p.c., respectively.

Manufacturing generally in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was much quieter. The curtailment in employment was especially marked in the animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, and iron and steel divisions. There were also declines in trade, logging, mining and construction, that in the last-named involving the release of large numbers of workers. On the other hand, seasonally heightened activity was indicated in transportation, in which there was a rise of 26.7 p.c. The remaining non-manufacturing industries showed only slight changes.

The salaries and wages paid at Jan. 1 by the reporting firms in the Maritime Area, for services rendered in the preceding week, were less by ten p.c. than their payrolls at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, together with absenteeism and seasonal shrinkages in employment, reduced the per capita earnings from \$37.39 at Dec. 1, to \$34.87 at Jan. 1, 1949. The averages 12 and 24 months earlier had been \$32.44 and \$28.93, respectively. The index of employment in the Maritime Provinces at the date under review, at 190.7, exceeded by 4.8 p.c. that at Jan. 1, 1948; the index of weekly payrolls was higher by 12.7 p.c., while the average earnings showed an advance of 7.5 p.c. in the year.

Quebec.- The percentage decline in employment in Quebec at Jan. 1, 1949, fractionally exceeded that indicated at the opening of January in 1948, but was less-than-average in the experience of preceding years of the record. The 5,213 larger firms furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries reported a staff which was smaller by 4.4 p.c. than at Dec. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages fell in the month by 6.8 p.c. The latter loss was considerably less than that of 9.6 p.c. recorded at the beginning of 1948, when the Christmas and New Years holidays were celebrated on Thursday, rather than on Saturday as in 1949. The average earnings decreased from \$40.44 at Dec. 1, to \$39.40 at the beginning of January. The Jan. 1, 1948, figure had been \$34.85. The latest index of employment, at 198.4, was slightly higher than that of 196.8 a year earlier, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 14 p.c.

Important curtailment was indicated at Jan. 1 in manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction, and there were smaller losses in mining, communications, hotels and restaurants. The trend in retail trade was moderately upward; this

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

was the only major industry to show improvement as compared with Dec. 1. As is usual at the time of year, the declines in manufacturing, transportation and construction were very large, amounting to 2.4 p.c., 12.9 p.c. and 13.9 p.c., respectively. Within the manufacturing division, especially pronounced decreases were recorded in iron and steel, textile and food factories, but there were also considerable reductions in lumber, pulp and paper and other plants.

Ontario.- Recorded employment in Ontario showed a seasonal recession which slightly exceeded that indicated at Jan. 1 in any preceding year since 1940 except 1945, but the loss was less-than-average in pre-war experience. The staffs of the 7,943 larger employers co-operating in the Jan. 1 survey were lowered by 1.8 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments at the date under review declined by 4.3 p.c. in the same comparison. The per capita earnings of their employees fell from \$43.64 at Dec. 1, to \$42.55 at the date under review, when the average considerably exceeded the figure of \$37.10 recorded at the beginning of January, 1948, and \$33.35 at Jan. 1, 1947. The latest index of employment, at 206.6, was rather lower than that of 210.4 a month earlier, but was 1.9 p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1948, figure of 202.7. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 16.9 p.c.

There was a considerable recession in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1. There were large seasonal losses in the vegetable food division; the reductions in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and some other divisions were also substantial. On the other hand, tobacco factories afforded more employment. Among the non-manufacturing industries, communications and trade showed heightened activity during the pay period under observation. Logging, mining, transportation, hotels and restaurants and construction, however, released employees. The seasonal decline in employment in construction work was especially large, amounting to 7.9 p.c.

Prairie Provinces.- According to information obtained from 2,691 leading firms in the major industrial divisions in the Prairie Area, industrial employment at Jan. 1 showed a marked contraction, there being a falling-off of 4.1 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Dec. 1. This decrease was larger than that indicated at Jan. 1 in 1948 and earlier years since 1940, although it was below-average in the experience of the pre-war period. Each of the provinces in this area shared in the retrogressive movement at the date under review, when there were losses of 4.6 p.c., 5.2 p.c. and 2.7 p.c. in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively. Manufacturing in the Prairie Area showed important curtailment as compared with Dec. 1, mainly in the animal and vegetable food divisions; printing and publishing and several other classes also laid off some employees. There were moderate gains in logging, but employment in the remaining non-manufacturing industries generally declined. The seasonal recession in construction was substantial, the reporting contractors reducing their working forces by 15 p.c.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1949, fell by 5.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of December. This decline did not greatly differ from that of 5.4 p.c. indicated at Jan. 1, 1948. The average earnings per employee were \$42.05, - 48 cents lower than at Dec. 1, but considerably above the Jan. 1, 1948, figure of \$37.04. In the 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has advanced by 4.5 p.c., bringing the latest index to 173.6. Since Jan. 1, 1948, the index of payrolls has risen by 18.5 p.c.

British Columbia.- Seasonal curtailment in industrial activity was indicated in British Columbia at Jan. 1, 1949, when the loss was greater than at that date in any other year since 1940. On the other hand, it was not equal to the decline recorded, on the average, in pre-war years. Unfavourable weather was a factor in the substantial reduction at the date under review. Statistics were received from 2,434 of the larger employers in the principal industrial divisions, whose working forces were less by 6.2 p.c. than at the beginning of December. This reduction was accompanied by that of 10.8

p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The per capita figure stood at \$42.85, as compared with \$45.05 at Dec. 1, and \$39.05 at Jan. 1, 1948. The index of employment in the year showed little general change, standing at 193.2 at the date under review, as compared with 194.0 at Jan. 1, 1948, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 9.3 p.c.

Manufacturing was decidedly less active than at Dec. 1, there being important losses in employment in food processing, lumber mills and iron and steel plants. Logging, construction and trade also showed pronounced contractions. The decrease in construction was especially large. Mining was quieter. Communications and transportation showed minor increases in employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS^{1/} IN CERTAIN CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Jan. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.— Employment in Halifax showed an increase at Jan. 1 as compared with a month earlier, the improvement being largely confined to seasonal shipping operations. On the other hand, manufacturing, (notably food processing), was rather slacker, and there were losses on a large scale in construction and trade. The working forces of the 265 leading establishments co-operating in the most recent survey advanced by 1.1 p.c. compared with Dec. 1. This gain was accompanied by a loss of one p.c. in the salaries and wages which they disbursed for work performed in the holiday week. The per capita figures were also lower at the beginning of December, standing at \$33.41, as compared with \$34.12 a month earlier. The latest average, however, was higher than that of \$30.31 at Jan. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Halifax has fallen by 0.4 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 9.7 p.c.

Saint John.— Seasonal activity in shipping operations resulted in a considerable advance in employment in Saint John at the beginning of January. Data were tabulated from 193 of the larger firms in the main industrial divisions, whose staffs exceeded by 7.5 p.c. the number they had employed at the first of December. Manufacturing was quieter, especially in iron and steel plants, and construction also released some workers, but as already stated, transportation afforded decidedly more employment, and a moderately upward movement was noted in trade. The changes in the remaining non-manufacturing divisions were slight.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms were higher by 6.5 p.c. at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1. The earnings of their employees averaged \$34.00, as compared with \$34.32 in the preceding survey; the mean at Jan. 1, 1948, had been \$31.84. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Saint John has declined by 6.5 p.c., and that of payrolls by 10.4 p.c.

Montreal.— In accordance with the movement always indicated at the opening of the year, there was a substantial decline in employment at Jan. 1, 1949, in Montreal, where the 2,961 co-operating firms in the major industrial divisions reported a staff which was less by 2.7 p.c. than at Dec. 1. This loss was accompanied by that of 5.7 p.c. in their weekly payrolls. The per capita figure was \$39.96, as compared with \$41.22 in the last report, and \$34.57 at Jan. 1, 1948. The latest index of employment, at 187.3, was higher by 3.9 p.c. than at the same date of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 20 p.c.

There were pronounced contractions at the date under review as compared with Dec. 1 in manufacturing and transportation, with smaller losses in construction, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. On the other hand, trade afforded rather more employment. Within the manufacturing division, there were large reductions in food and textile-using plants. Leather, chemical and some

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

other factories also released employees.

Quebec City.- The trend was seasonally downward in Quebec, where statistics received from 359 representative employers showed a decline of 5.1 p.c. in their working forces as compared with Dec. 1. Their payrolls were also substantially lower, dropping by 7.1 p.c. in the month. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$34.16 per employee. The per capita figure at Dec. 1 was \$34.89, while that at Jan. 1, 1948, was \$29.73. There were large reductions in employment at the date under review in iron and steel factories, and food processing and other branches of manufacturing were rather quieter. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants were also slacker than at the beginning of December. On the other hand, retail trade afforded more employment.

The index of employment at Jan. 1 stood at 190.4, showing little change as compared with 190.2 at the same date of last year. The index of weekly payrolls advanced by 14.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Sherbrooke.- Industrial employment in Sherbrooke was at a lower level at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 120 leading firms whose personnel diminished by 1.2 p.c. in the month. There were declines in manufacturing, notably of textile products. The changes in the non-manufacturing industries were slight.

The reduction in the number on the working forces of the co-operating establishments between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 was accompanied by a loss of 7.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed at the latter date. The average earnings per worker fell from \$35.45 at Dec. 1 to \$33.21 at the beginning of January. A year earlier, when the figure had also been seriously affected by loss of working time at the holiday, the average was \$27.84. Since then, the index of employment has risen by four p.c., and there has been an increase of 23 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Industrial activity in Three Rivers again declined at Jan. 1, when the 107 leading employers whose data were compiled reduced their staffs by 4.3 p.c. as compared with the first of December. The weekly salaries and wages they distributed for the holiday week of Jan. 1, 1949, were lower by 9.8 p.c. than at Dec. 1. The per capita figure fell from \$41.74 at that date, to \$39.34 at the first of January, when it considerably exceeded that of \$35.90 indicated a year ago. In the 12 months, the index of employment has shown an increase of 1.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, of 11.5 p.c. There were reductions in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in transportation, trade and manufacturing; within the last-named, there was a falling-off in pulp and paper and some other divisions.

Toronto.- The percentage decline in employment in Toronto at the beginning of January was below-normal according to the experience of the years since 1921. There were contractions as compared with Dec. 1 in manufacturing, notably in food, textile, electrical apparatus, printing and publishing, and iron and steel product plants. Construction, transportation and hotels and restaurants, among the non-manufacturing divisions, were also quieter, while the trend was upward in communications and trade. The seasonal advance in the latter was quite large. Information was furnished by 2,786 leading firms whose working forces at the beginning of January were less by 0.7 p.c. than at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages they disbursed in the holiday week showed a reduction of 3.3 p.c. from their total for the week ending Dec. 1. The average earnings per employee were also lower, standing at \$41.86 in the week of Jan. 1, as compared with \$42.96 at Dec. 1; the latest per capita figure, however, was considerably higher than that of \$37.09 at Jan. 1, 1948.

The latest index of employment was 205.0, as compared with 206.4 at the

beginning of December; the figure at Jan. 1 of last year had been 198.9. In the latter comparison, there was a gain of 3.1 p.c., accompanied by a rise of 16.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Ottawa.- Little general change was indicated in industrial employment in Ottawa at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1. There was an insignificant decline in manufacturing, and the trend was also downward in construction and hotels and restaurants, but retail trade showed further improvement. The 336 leading employers whose data were tabulated reduced their working forces by 0.3 p.c., and their weekly salaries and wages by 1.5 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$35.42, as compared with \$35.86 in the preceding period of observation, and \$31.72 at Jan. 1, 1948. The index of employment, at 202.3, was 9.1 p.c. above that of 185.4 at Jan. 1, 1948, while the payroll index was higher by 21.4 p.c.

Hamilton.- Returns were received from 467 of the larger firms in Hamilton, whose employment fell by 2.5 p.c. from Dec. 1. The accompanying loss in their weekly salaries and wages was four p.c. The average weekly earnings of their employees at Jan. 1, 1949, stood at \$44.38, as compared with \$45.06 at Dec. 1, and \$38.13 at Jan. 1, 1948. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has advanced by 4.3 p.c., to 197.5, while there has been a gain of 21.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, released employees at the date under review. Construction and trade were also quieter than at Dec. 1.

Windsor.- There was a seasonal reduction of 1.4 p.c. in recorded employment in Windsor at the beginning of January, together with a decline of 4.7 p.c. in the salaries and wages reported by 284 leading industrialists, for services rendered in the holiday week. The curtailment in activity was particularly marked in the iron and steel divisions, in which inventory-taking was an important factor. Construction was also slacker. The decline at the date under review lowered the index number of employment from 288.9 at Dec. 1 to 284.7 at the beginning of January, when it was considerably higher than that of 267.4 at Jan. 1, 1948. Since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 37.1 p.c. The per capita figure, at \$48.73, was lower than that of \$50.38 indicated at Dec. 1, but substantially exceeded the average of \$37.88 at Jan. 1, 1948.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Industrial employment in Fort William and Port Arthur was reduced by four p.c. at Jan. 1, according to data from 151 of the larger employers, whose disbursements in weekly salaries and wages showed a decline of 7.4 p.c. in the month. The latest average of weekly earnings was \$43.88; that at the first of December had been \$45.47, while the January 1, 1948, figure was \$39.06. Employment in manufacturing was quieter than at Dec. 1, particularly in the iron and steel division; transportation and construction also released employees, while trade was brisker. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by 1.5 p.c., and that of payrolls by 14.6 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a moderate decline in the Kitchener and Waterloo Area at Jan. 1. Manufacturing showed rather small losses, and construction and trade were also slacker. Statistics were compiled from 204 leading establishments in which the personnel decreased by 0.6 p.c. as compared with the beginning of December. Their weekly salaries and wages were also seasonally reduced, falling by five p.c. The per capita figure in the holiday week was \$38.80, as compared with \$40.63 at Dec. 1, and \$34.80 at Jan. 1 of last year. Since then, there has been a slight recession in industrial employment, the index declining by 1.1 p.c. The index of payrolls however, has shown a gain of 10.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

London.- Employment in London at the opening of the year showed the usual contraction; the 302 reporting firms reduced their staffs by 1.3 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1. There was a considerable decrease in manufacturing, notably in food factories. Construction, hotels and restaurants were also slacker, but trade afforded

rather more employment. The payroll disbursements of the employers co-operating in the latest survey were lower by 4.8 p.c. than at Dec. 1. The average earnings per employee in the holiday week of Jan. 1 were \$38.33; those indicated at Dec. 1 had amounted to \$39.75, while the Jan. 1, 1948, mean was \$34.49. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in London has risen by four p.c., as compared with the increase of 15.6 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Winnipeg.- The trend of industrial activity was downward at Jan. 1 in Winnipeg, where the 768 leading employers furnishing data reported a loss of 4.2 p.c. in their working forces as compared with a month earlier. Manufacturing, construction and trade were quieter. Within the manufacturing division, large reductions took place in food processing factories, with smaller decreases in lumber, iron and steel, and printing and publishing plants. The recession in employment, together with the loss in working time during the holiday season, lowered the weekly payrolls of the co-operating firms by 5.9 p.c. The average earnings per employee were \$37.61 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$38.30 at Dec. 1, and \$33.47 at Jan. 1, 1948. The latest index number of employment was 164.3, being higher by 3.1 p.c. than that of 159.3 at the same date of last year. Since then, the weekly payrolls have risen by 16 p.c.

Regina.- Curtailment in industrial activity was noted in Regina at the beginning of January. Trade and manufacturing were slacker; the general changes in the remaining industries were slight. The 186 leading firms furnishing information in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of January reduced their personnel by 1.5 p.c. from Dec. 1, when their payrolls had exceeded the latest aggregate by 0.5 p.c. The per capita figure, however, rose from \$36.78 at Dec. 1 to \$37.52 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.73 at Jan. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in Regina has risen by 4.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.2 p.c.

Saskatoon.- There was a seasonal decrease of 3.9 p.c. in the volume of employment afforded by leading industrial establishments in Saskatoon at the first of January, when manufacturing, (notably of foods), construction and wholesale trade showed curtailment. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 155 co-operating employers declined by 5.3 p.c. at the date under review. The average earnings per employee were also lower, standing at \$35.75 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$36.30 in the preceding period of observation. These figures were higher than the average of \$32.86 at the beginning of January of last winter. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has declined by 4.4 p.c., while that of payrolls has advanced by 3.9 p.c.

Calgary.- Employment in Calgary showed a moderate recession at Jan. 1. There were losses in manufacturing and construction, while trade was busier. Data were received from 331 leading firms employing two p.c. fewer workers than at Dec. 1. Their weekly payrolls seasonally declined by 3.7 p.c. in the month. The average per employee stood at \$40.19, as compared with \$40.89 at the beginning of December, and \$35.28 at Jan. 1, 1948. Since then, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have risen by 3.9 p.c. and 18.7 p.c., respectively.

Edmonton.- There was an important contraction in industrial activity in Edmonton at the first of January, according to returns compiled from 278 of the larger employers in the main industrial divisions, who had released 5.2 p.c. of their workers, as compared with a month earlier. Manufacturing, especially of food products, showed curtailment, and there were losses in trade and construction. The salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms were also substantially lower, falling by 10.6 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$37.91, as compared with \$40.19 at Dec. 1, and \$33.61 at the first of January, 1948. In the latter comparison, the index of employment has increased by 11.9 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 23.2 p.c.

Vancouver.- Considerable curtailment was noted in Vancouver, where there were losses in employment in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel, lumber and food products, and in construction and trade. The 1,061 leading establishments co-operating at Jan. 1 reported a decline of 3.1 p.c., as compared with the beginning of December. The index of employment, at 229.2, was higher by 1.2 p.c. than that of 226.5 at Jan. 1, 1948, since when there has been an increase of 14.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed by the industrialists furnishing statistics at the date under review for services rendered in the holiday week were lower by 6.2 p.c. than in their last return. The latest per capita figure was \$41.39; this was considerably below the Dec. 1 mean of \$42.76, but substantially exceeded the Jan. 1, 1948, average of \$36.53.

Victoria.- The trend was downward in Victoria at Jan. 1, according to information from 224 leading industrial employers who reduced their staffs by one p.c. as compared with Dec. 1. Their aggregate weekly salaries and wages declined by 5.1 p.c. in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee, at \$38.34, were then decidedly lower than those of \$40.00 at Dec. 1, but were a good deal higher than the per capita figure of \$35.14 recorded at Jan. 1, 1948.

There was an advance in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel works, and in trade. Transportation, construction and some other non-manufacturing groups, however, were quieter than at Dec. 1. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has decreased by 7.3 p.c., while that of weekly salaries and wages has increased by 1.2 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Jan. 1, 1949, and Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment which are given in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Jan. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2.

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1948.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons^a Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948
MANUFACTURING	1,056,653	44,678,089	42.32	43.72	36.31	120.7	123.8	119.0	196.8	208.3	166.6
Animal products - edible	36,218	1,396,236	39.65	42.09	36.13	124.7	138.8	132.0	194.5	232.1	191.1
Fur and products	4,377	165,057	37.71	41.83	35.93	140.9	145.8	127.0	198.6	228.0	170.7
Leather and products	30,026	929,261	30.95	32.42	27.19	106.5	107.2	106.9	172.4	185.6	165.1
Boots and shoes	19,397	567,898	29.28	31.14	25.92	106.7	106.4	104.0	175.9	188.6	161.7
Lumber and its products	77,143	2,783,688	36.08	38.98	31.88	116.4	120.6	117.3	192.9	217.9	177.6
Rough and dressed lumber	43,637	1,628,248	37.31	40.41	33.44	103.5	110.3	104.2	181.8	210.0	166.6
Furniture	18,611	666,612	35.82	38.00	30.88	166.4	166.9	160.9	210.5	221.3	192.1
Other lumber products	14,898	488,808	32.81	35.93	28.89	120.1	126.5	134.6	211.5	243.8	206.1
Plant products - edible	56,715	2,008,776	35.42	35.92	31.23	130.1	145.3	132.4	204.2	231.2	184.1
Pulp and paper products	112,215	5,332,262	47.62	48.92	42.06	139.0	142.1	137.6	221.9	235.6	194.6
Pulp and paper	48,486	2,685,182	56.38	58.98	49.84	129.0	133.5	132.0	224.8	239.2	206.5
Paper products	20,754	762,127	36.72	38.94	31.18	164.4	167.3	165.1	249.3	269.0	203.0
Printing and publishing	42,975	1,984,953	43.86	44.47	38.70	141.9	143.4	135.7	208.8	213.8	176.1
Rubber products	22,592	1,014,391	44.90	45.48	37.65	133.0	133.4	143.2	254.7	259.9	230.0
Textile products	161,047	5,207,358	32.33	33.90	26.83	114.8	116.4	109.3	193.9	206.2	163.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,183	2,188,929	36.37	36.88	28.61	113.7	113.6	108.6	218.7	220.4	164.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,000	856,769	37.21	35.72	27.79	93.2	93.0	89.0	180.7	173.0	128.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,016	507,098	33.77	35.65	27.54	110.7	111.6	111.8	208.5	221.9	172.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,450	613,683	37.31	38.36	30.42	148.9	149.2	136.3	299.6	308.9	223.8
Hosiery and knit goods	26,193	751,037	28.67	31.04	24.18	120.6	122.8	119.2	190.6	210.2	159.0
Garments and personal furnishings	57,968	1,705,630	29.42	31.75	25.50	120.3	123.1	110.1	182.9	202.1	146.4
Other textile products	16,703	561,762	33.63	36.12	29.09	94.5	96.8	95.1	156.9	172.8	138.7
Tobacco	11,949	428,434	35.69	38.68	24.43	134.4	127.3	131.4	267.0	274.2	178.7
Beverages	19,467	915,307	47.02	46.31	41.73	168.2	166.1	162.2	267.1	263.0	228.0
Chemicals and allied products	42,146	1,947,084	46.20	46.39	40.95	96.0	97.4	92.8	164.3	167.4	141.2
Clay, glass and stone products	22,699	965,973	42.66	44.79	36.93	147.6	150.0	135.3	249.4	266.8	201.6
Electric light and power	31,870	1,616,194	47.67	47.71	42.66	166.4	168.2	131.1	236.1	238.6	176.6
Electrical apparatus	52,801	2,420,626	45.84	46.72	39.65	166.4	166.8	169.6	285.6	291.8	249.6
Iron and steel products	294,741	13,957,143	47.35	48.95	39.35	109.9	111.7	108.9	171.1	179.7	140.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,322	1,870,227	48.80	50.71	43.21	143.3	144.7	130.3	189.0	198.3	161.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,698	1,401,848	45.67	46.69	38.61	117.8	118.4	116.5	189.2	194.5	166.6
Agricultural implements	16,622	920,116	49.41	49.80	42.31	206.2	206.3	187.0	383.5	388.7	299.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,648	5,776,116	49.62	50.84	40.00	102.6	102.8	97.9	156.4	160.8	120.6
Automobiles and parts	45,480	2,267,740	49.86	52.43	38.78	116.2	117.6	114.5	150.6	160.6	116.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,754	872,291	45.67	47.28	36.88	76.4	89.3	109.3	114.9	141.1	134.1
Heating appliances	8,283	349,463	42.19	43.79	35.96	148.0	162.4	144.0	236.4	252.7	198.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,769	539,831	45.87	48.24	40.36	99.8	102.7	96.6	188.8	204.3	159.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,693	380,639	43.78	47.95	34.73	98.8	98.4	95.0	193.0	210.6	144.2
Other iron and steel products	46,952	2,046,714	43.59	45.91	36.46	100.0	101.3	103.0	159.9	170.7	134.3
Non-ferrous metal products	49,678	2,332,241	46.95	48.45	41.54	119.4	121.0	117.0	203.6	212.8	176.5
Non-metallic mineral products	15,243	809,287	53.09	53.39	45.89	118.9	120.7	118.6	216.4	220.9	185.2
Miscellaneous	15,723	560,791	35.03	36.48	31.43	142.9	146.8	133.5	267.6	275.1	194.6
LOGGING	98,385	3,631,196	36.91	38.38	39.11	204.6	221.7	261.7	378.6	426.8	513.6
MINING	83,037	3,917,367	47.18	51.69	40.50	99.7	102.2	94.5	147.1	165.9	119.7
Coal	24,903	1,059,468	42.64	51.71	36.74	98.7	100.8	97.5	165.0	204.9	140.6
Metallic ores	42,270	2,161,058	50.89	54.29	43.34	89.8	89.6	83.8	124.2	134.1	109.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	15,864	703,841	44.56	46.08	38.99	146.6	156.5	131.6	244.1	269.1	190.2
COMMUNICATIONS	49,526	1,941,912	39.21	39.03	35.66	188.1	187.9	172.8	267.8	266.3	224.0
Telegraphs	8,359	373,060	44.63	44.76	38.41	122.8	123.3	121.1	215.0	216.6	182.6
Telephones	40,311	1,535,775	38.10	37.86	34.95	206.9	206.6	188.6	282.3	279.9	236.9
TRANSPORTATION	182,278	9,288,696	50.98	51.49	45.07	142.4	146.3	141.0	221.6	230.0	194.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,343	2,656,148	44.02	44.54	40.11	154.3	156.7	155.2	232.9	239.3	213.2
Steam railways operation	92,979	5,422,706	58.32	58.17	50.31	136.7	136.7	134.1	218.6	218.0	186.2
Shipping and stevedoring	28,966	1,209,842	41.78	45.67	38.65	131.8	150.1	128.3	212.2	263.4	181.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	215,651	8,241,400	38.22	40.41	34.12	117.4	132.8	102.5	194.9	235.1	161.9
Building	104,305	4,182,160	40.10	43.99	35.00	162.4	170.5	135.9	212.9	261.4	164.8
Highway	76,901	2,539,367	33.46	34.90	31.63	103.8	122.6	83.5	180.5	222.2	136.3
Railway	35,445	1,519,873	42.88	42.46	36.34	82.0	87.0	61.3	177.1	186.0	148.7
SERVICES (as indicated below)	67,592	1,816,564	26.88	27.23	24.43	142.6	146.8	139.6	231.4	239.8	207.5
Hotels and restaurants	44,384	1,140,042	25.69	25.68	23.51	149.3	152.7	147.5	253.8	259.2	229.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,208	876,512	29.15	30.24	26.24	131.7	134.6	126.8	201.8	213.8	177.3
TRADE	297,069	10,570,408	35.68	35.15	32.23	152.6	152.7	147.2	228.0	226.6	200.0
Retail	217,988	7,259,939	33.30	32.72	29.92	163.5	152.2	149.2	233.6	227.6	206.6
Wholesale	79,081	3,310,469	41.86	41.69	38.54	163.2	167.6	145.5	216.6	221.2	189.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,049,190	84,085,622	41.03	42.23	36.28	129.2	133.8	126.9	206.6	219.0	178.8
FINANCE	87,434	3,431,954	39.25	39.19	37.56	143.1	143.1	136.6	193.3	193.0	176.8
Banks and trust companies	49,842	1,739,382	34.90	34.84	32.87	163.6	153.6	144.7	206.1	204.9	182.2
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,536	171,464	48.49	49.90	45.82	183.9	153.7	161.2	216.2	222.2	214.0
Insurance	34,056	1,521,108	44.66	44.47	42.85	128.9	128.9	124.0	179.4	178.5	165.9
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,136,624	87,517,576	40.96	42.11	36.32	129.8	134.1	127.2	206.1	218.0	176.2

^a See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	45,886	1,735,556	37.82	39.70	53.18	107.5	112.5	109.9	175.0	192.2	167.0
Lumber products	4,595	124,249	27.04	29.75	24.69	88.2	88.5	85.0	132.0	145.7	117.1
Pulp and paper products	6,114	275,798	45.11	47.46	41.61	116.3	123.0	116.0	198.3	221.7	183.3
Iron and steel	17,075	764,412	44.77	46.23	38.07	103.6	108.2	110.0	169.8	185.2	163.3
Logging	8,427	304,753	36.16	37.14	39.36	140.8	155.4	185.1	334.5	379.1	478.6
Mining	14,843	496,186	33.43	47.01	32.31	82.1	87.1	79.7	119.7	178.8	112.4
Transportation	20,472	906,734	44.29	44.46	40.06	202.0	159.5	205.8	308.2	244.2	284.0
Construction	34,906	1,044,121	29.91	33.41	27.39	142.3	164.0	100.6	222.7	286.6	143.4
Trade	18,317	534,483	29.18	29.07	25.39	141.4	145.1	142.3	204.2	208.8	185.4
- Eight Leading Industries	149,187	5,202,618	34.87	37.39	32.44	125.1	129.8	119.4	199.6	221.9	177.1
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	338,598	13,618,783	40.22	41.60	34.25	117.0	120.0	115.4	196.5	207.8	165.1
Lumber products	16,293	541,903	33.26	35.59	27.66	98.3	103.5	105.0	197.4	222.3	186.5
Pulp and paper products	38,744	1,888,303	48.74	50.43	43.19	129.3	132.2	130.9	216.3	228.9	194.1
Textile products	88,303	2,866,022	32.34	33.52	26.35	119.9	121.7	112.2	206.8	217.4	167.5
Chemicals and allied products	16,771	760,987	45.38	45.82	40.26	80.6	82.0	79.9	155.4	137.6	118.8
Iron and steel	69,751	3,238,557	46.43	47.95	38.06	109.9	112.9	111.9	169.4	179.8	140.8
Logging	46,314	1,538,523	35.22	32.72	36.52	215.9	228.4	255.3	524.7	546.7	710.7
Mining	15,532	703,361	45.28	48.51	40.48	124.0	125.5	113.8	171.0	185.4	140.8
Communications	13,280	541,485	40.77	40.63	37.11	209.2	209.9	190.3	288.9	268.9	222.6
Transportation	44,871	2,265,917	50.72	51.94	45.06	129.3	148.3	130.1	205.4	241.6	183.6
Construction	56,707	2,151,788	37.95	39.12	33.02	106.0	123.1	92.2	183.2	219.4	138.9
Services/	18,210	468,519	25.73	26.04	24.10	154.3	159.6	148.5	227.8	238.6	206.7
Trade	68,187	2,410,891	35.36	35.31	32.01	147.5	146.9	145.7	218.2	217.1	194.2
- Eight Leading Industries	601,499	23,699,287	39.40	40.44	34.85	126.1	131.9	125.1	207.4	222.7	181.9
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	526,931	23,152,119	43.94	45.19	37.53	121.8	123.5	118.8	195.8	204.6	163.5
Lumber products	25,095	874,215	34.84	36.88	30.20	113.2	116.8	114.4	181.9	198.7	162.7
Plant products - edible	30,088	1,065,204	35.40	35.91	30.83	132.0	145.9	137.2	200.0	224.1	180.8
Pulp and paper products	51,680	2,435,232	47.12	46.10	41.42	148.9	151.6	146.1	231.1	230.2	199.5
Textile products	61,201	2,027,627	33.13	35.18	28.05	107.3	108.8	104.1	178.1	191.8	146.4
Chemicals and allied products	20,787	975,136	46.91	47.36	41.53	106.2	107.8	100.4	182.3	186.4	163.4
Electrical apparatus	37,195	1,725,496	46.39	47.38	39.47	169.5	170.3	169.1	285.1	292.6	241.1
Iron and steel	173,176	8,339,828	48.16	49.72	40.01	109.3	110.2	106.3	189.2	176.1	135.5
Non-ferrous metal products	29,516	1,402,378	47.51	48.04	41.07	121.8	123.3	119.7	219.4	224.4	186.3
Logging	28,976	1,207,556	41.67	41.10	39.85	285.6	300.9	379.9	661.1	686.9	839.9
Mining	25,126	1,236,586	49.22	52.63	40.44	81.1	82.6	77.5	113.1	123.2	88.9
Communications	20,085	782,154	38.88	39.24	36.06	200.2	197.4	183.9	281.8	279.8	239.6
Transportation	54,325	2,828,253	52.06	52.50	46.09	142.9	148.6	139.2	215.2	225.6	185.9
Construction	69,017	2,809,019	40.70	43.38	35.91	117.0	127.0	111.4	187.0	216.4	156.9
Services/	26,907	728,915	27.09	27.32	24.63	132.1	135.0	129.1	228.7	235.7	204.1
Trade	119,608	4,312,486	36.06	35.64	32.85	149.8	146.4	143.1	224.3	216.7	196.9
- Eight Leading Industries	870,955	37,057,088	42.55	43.64	37.10	128.1	130.4	125.7	201.0	210.0	172.0
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	70,859	2,914,508	41.13	42.43	36.10	133.5	139.3	131.3	210.9	227.1	182.9
Animal products - edible	9,876	400,866	40.59	44.41	36.12	136.3	160.2	152.8	192.9	248.0	210.5
Lumber products	5,124	170,826	33.54	35.83	29.36	128.1	128.5	114.8	190.7	208.9	182.2
Plant products - edible	6,753	257,452	38.12	37.22	33.81	147.7	164.8	152.4	228.2	248.5	209.0
Textile products	5,498	150,978	27.46	29.57	23.90	130.5	130.2	115.2	201.5	216.4	157.6
Iron and steel	22,644	1,054,683	46.58	47.57	39.61	122.7	123.0	116.8	207.4	212.4	167.9
Mining	18,640	1,027,091	55.10	56.33	46.30	167.8	169.7	148.1	262.8	271.9	195.0
Communications	6,750	281,498	38.74	38.52	35.09	169.2	163.5	143.2	238.9	244.1	194.7
Transportation	42,173	2,227,967	52.83	52.29	46.13	135.1	137.0	131.7	209.4	210.1	178.3
Construction	33,009	1,305,839	39.56	41.26	35.88	99.1	116.8	88.2	176.0	216.1	141.5
Services/	10,631	289,440	27.23	27.71	23.83	140.3	142.6	138.2	223.3	231.1	195.4
Trade	57,114	2,066,922	36.01	35.41	32.45	154.8	156.5	148.4	230.1	228.8	198.8
- Eight Leading Industries	241,624	10,180,300	42.05	42.63	37.04	135.3	141.0	129.5	214.8	226.5	181.2
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	75,379	3,257,123	44.39	47.12	39.28	131.0	138.6	134.5	206.7	232.1	187.2
Animal products - edible	4,400	181,247	41.19	43.85	37.44	104.5	129.3	122.1	172.7	227.4	177.7
Lumber products	26,039	1,072,474	41.19	45.17	37.78	137.5	146.7	140.3	212.6	248.8	200.5
Plant products - edible	3,742	141,999	37.95	37.62	33.91	112.6	129.9	127.5	217.4	248.5	215.2
Pulp and paper products	9,685	483,735	50.05	52.72	44.23	148.2	150.5	145.6	225.6	241.4	196.0
Iron and steel	12,095	559,663	46.27	50.38	39.23	101.1	105.4	117.6	155.9	177.0	153.6
Non-ferrous metal products	4,193	220,648	52.62	53.05	46.05	127.6	130.7	127.8	190.3	196.5	166.8
Logging	12,220	503,329	41.19	52.25	49.37	129.2	168.5	165.7	134.4	222.3	206.6
Mining	8,896	454,143	51.05	54.86	43.10	88.4	91.5	93.7	128.7	143.1	115.4
Transportation	20,637	1,069,825	51.36	51.45	45.45	153.2	152.6	153.2	254.8	254.3	225.8
Construction	22,012	930,633	42.28	45.07	36.73	166.1	181.1	145.9	272.3	316.6	209.1
Services/	9,124	271,222	29.73	30.55	26.60	172.7	173.3	175.8	276.6	286.1	263.6
Trade	33,843	1,256,626	37.10	35.98	33.50	175.5	187.0	165.8	277.2	288.4	239.1
- Eight Leading Industries	185,925	7,968,449	42.85	45.06	39.05	143.2	162.8	143.8	215.5	241.7	197.1

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	859	27,896	32.47	35.11	28.40	164.1	161.1	167.4	248.5	280.8	221.9
Trade	695	15,144	21.79	21.79	20.02	121.1	118.3	127.0	150.6	147.1	146.2
- Eight Leading Industries	3,252	107,476	33.05	36.42	29.61	141.7	145.8	142.1	216.3	238.5	192.4
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	25,704	959,038	37.31	39.16	33.24	106.8	110.9	107.7	165.2	180.0	148.2
Animal products - edible	2,190	64,837	29.61	33.20	26.71	97.9	107.6	88.4	163.1	188.8	121.6
Iron and steel	11,966	530,720	44.35	46.45	38.68	97.7	98.9	99.9	162.5	172.2	144.6
Mining	13,799	458,990	33.26	47.65	32.14	82.4	87.6	79.9	118.9	180.8	111.4
Coal	12,873	426,599	33.14	48.80	32.23	81.1	84.8	79.5	116.3	178.9	110.8
Transportation	10,109	413,771	40.93	41.37	35.56	183.9	153.2	187.5	274.4	231.1	243.5
Steam railway operations	3,756	202,285	53.86	51.62	46.01	111.8	108.1	108.1	206.8	190.6	189.9
Shipping and stevedoring	5,317	167,414	31.49	31.76	29.25	357.3	255.4	371.5	472.5	340.6	456.6
Construction	23,747	666,367	28.08	32.05	25.09	140.3	152.7	80.6	220.5	274.1	113.1
Building	4,324	130,962	30.29	33.98	25.72	86.0	101.4	65.8	119.5	158.2	77.4
Highway	18,232	487,237	26.72	30.95	23.61	178.1	188.3	86.6	303.1	371.0	130.3
Retail trade	6,602	178,392	27.02	25.95	24.25	137.0	146.7	141.0	202.1	207.8	184.4
Wholesale trade	2,968	107,280	36.27	37.68	33.84	153.0	154.6	141.8	201.1	210.5	176.8
- Eight Leading Industries	86,985	2,891,288	33.24	37.05	30.77	121.0	125.0	106.3	178.2	206.2	146.0
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	19,323	748,622	38.74	40.62	33.33	105.6	111.5	109.8	187.2	207.4	168.0
Lumber products	2,615	74,258	28.40	31.70	25.34	74.6	72.8	71.9	128.3	140.0	110.5
Pulp and paper products	3,798	188,076	49.52	52.31	45.47	112.2	121.5	112.3	200.1	229.0	183.9
Iron and steel	4,911	225,685	45.95	45.88	37.21	111.0	124.5	127.7	187.2	209.9	174.2
Logging	7,684	288,542	37.55	38.45	40.49	154.3	170.2	209.2	355.1	401.0	519.0
Transportation	9,712	459,901	47.35	47.19	44.38	216.5	158.1	221.8	350.5	255.1	336.6
Steam railway operations	5,284	295,045	55.84	54.97	49.59	177.8	149.5	179.6	285.2	238.0	255.8
Construction	10,470	355,440	33.95	35.83	30.26	127.9	166.4	126.5	230.5	316.4	202.3
Highway	5,236	168,438	32.17	34.27	28.34	124.2	167.1	120.5	276.1	396.6	235.9
Railway	1,885	78,462	41.62	39.38	36.11	71.1	90.5	83.3	164.9	198.7	167.6
Retail trade	5,687	151,612	26.66	26.75	23.74	151.4	151.9	153.8	231.2	232.9	208.2
- Eight Leading Industries	58,950	2,203,754	37.38	38.00	34.63	131.4	137.1	139.5	235.9	250.1	232.2
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	39,891	1,618,088	40.66	41.88	35.69	128.9	134.8	124.4	202.3	218.3	172.1
Animal products - edible	3,562	148,208	41.61	45.50	36.83	131.7	157.3	135.8	182.6	238.5	193.1
Plant products - edible	3,125	113,643	36.37	35.19	33.17	148.1	172.5	149.6	214.3	241.8	196.4
Pulp and paper products	4,010	169,357	42.23	43.49	37.02	141.2	146.6	130.3	206.7	221.1	168.5
Textiles	4,684	123,952	27.04	29.01	23.12	132.0	130.4	113.9	198.8	210.8	148.9
Iron and steel	15,067	697,918	46.32	47.55	39.57	121.5	122.3	116.5	205.2	211.9	168.0
Transportation	20,088	1,068,045	52.65	52.24	48.12	140.8	142.3	137.0	219.3	219.9	187.0
Street railways	8,059	347,004	43.06	42.65	39.39	160.4	162.6	155.7	237.9	238.8	212.4
Steam railway operations	11,916	706,519	59.29	58.93	50.79	128.4	129.0	124.8	211.2	211.0	175.8
Construction	11,006	428,200	38.91	39.62	33.78	88.6	108.0	77.7	146.2	181.7	110.4
Building	4,335	166,049	38.30	42.01	31.63	87.4	112.7	71.5	112.7	159.4	74.1
Railway	4,627	197,563	42.70	43.22	35.64	83.1	82.2	78.3	179.7	179.8	140.8
Services	4,567	116,472	25.66	26.66	22.42	168.3	169.2	155.6	233.2	245.8	203.5
Retail trade	18,071	620,185	34.32	33.61	30.78	158.8	164.2	166.7	229.7	232.7	208.7
Wholesale trade	7,422	301,701	40.65	40.41	37.16	134.2	134.7	130.8	196.1	195.7	174.7
- Eight Leading Industries	107,591	4,457,518	41.43	41.76	36.55	129.4	135.8	125.3	202.4	214.0	172.7
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	9,868	409,660	41.51	42.77	36.77	127.1	135.6	139.1	194.2	215.6	188.5
Animal products - edible	2,724	104,067	38.20	41.88	34.98	133.4	163.0	179.9	201.4	269.9	248.9
Street railways	4,523	160,768	36.54	37.05	34.56	103.0	108.9	109.8	145.3	160.2	149.5
Steam railway operations	5,032	329,259	66.43	63.70	55.37	131.8	132.2	130.4	197.8	193.1	155.7
Construction	8,584	339,021	39.49	40.40	35.70	91.2	108.8	87.8	173.0	211.1	150.6
Highway	2,593	98,229	37.88	39.26	37.21	81.9	112.6	75.9	154.4	219.9	139.4
Railway	3,547	153,540	43.29	43.46	36.96	78.9	82.5	78.3	156.9	165.0	133.1
Retail trade	8,179	277,117	33.88	32.54	30.45	155.2	154.9	147.3	252.2	241.8	215.0
Wholesale trade	4,516	177,428	39.29	39.10	35.67	130.1	131.3	122.2	203.7	204.5	174.8
- Eight Leading Industries	45,520	1,848,132	40.60	40.81	36.50	124.3	131.1	124.6	194.6	206.3	176.0
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	21,100	886,760	42.03	43.32	36.53	145.8	150.2	141.0	239.0	253.8	203.0
Animal products - edible	3,590	148,601	41.39	45.34	36.24	139.6	156.4	169.5	198.2	243.2	206.8
Plant products - edible	2,556	103,546	40.51	39.13	34.90	148.6	161.1	155.3	250.8	282.5	228.0
Iron and steel	5,393	251,034	46.55	47.51	39.50	149.0	148.9	135.9	243.8	248.5	188.8
Mining	14,555	801,409	55.08	56.41	45.51	196.1	198.0	168.2	291.3	301.4	207.0
Coal	8,736	479,685	54.91	57.21	42.06	163.8	162.6	157.5	270.8	280.2	200.0
Transportation	12,560	681,895	54.29	53.59	46.80	140.4	141.5	132.4	223.3	222.2	181.8
Street railways	4,662	202,479	43.43	43.64	40.22	135.8	136.4	128.5	194.5	194.5	170.8
Steam railway operations	7,774	474,020	60.96	59.99	50.86	141.7	142.0	133.4	242.3	238.9	190.1
Construction	13,420	538,618	40.14	43.29	37.79	115.6	130.8	99.0	212.8	259.7	170.6
Highway	5,664	227,134	40.10	40.20	39.84	114.5	126.7	97.7	206.4	228.0	171.7
Railway	3,514	150,700	42.89	42.85	37.74	80.8	85.2	71.7	180.0	189.7	140.6
Services	3,955	116,587	29.47	29.60	25.28	127.3	130.7	125.5	203.1	209.4	173.2
Retail trade	13,041	443,986	34.05	33.48	30.40	165.3	164.5	155.1	264.6	269.2	220.3
Wholesale trade	5,885	236,505	40.19	40.11	36.62	151.4	152.6	139.8	224.3	225.4	183.9
- Eight Leading Industries	88,513	3,864,660	43.55	44.37	37.96	160.1	154.3	138.3	244.3	256.0	196.3

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	185,926	7,682,359	41.32	42.53	34.96	123.0	125.1	118.9	197.2	206.3	161.6
Plant products - edible	10,297	376,447	36.56	38.91	32.49	116.6	131.9	110.9	201.2	229.8	189.9
Pulp and paper products	13,085	575,200	43.96	44.63	37.96	165.2	166.3	149.3	236.5	241.9	196.6
Textiles	39,819	1,294,862	32.52	34.25	27.43	117.4	119.6	107.8	191.3	205.2	148.0
Tobacco	6,053	247,955	40.96	42.09	27.08	103.0	104.6	103.3	244.6	255.3	162.2
Iron and steel	48,585	2,284,718	47.23	49.23	38.59	107.4	107.3	104.2	161.2	167.8	127.3
Communications	6,879	318,088	46.24	46.01	42.90	216.0	216.9	193.8	289.1	269.0	224.1
Transportation	16,108	671,336	44.44	49.38	40.87	118.2	150.6	117.0	190.6	269.7	175.2
Construction	23,126	946,812	40.94	42.79	34.59	187.8	195.1	165.6	277.2	301.1	210.9
Services/	13,630	359,686	26.56	26.96	25.16	166.3	160.3	152.2	225.1	234.3	209.0
Trade	53,340	1,919,408	36.98	36.94	32.65	161.8	161.4	149.1	216.6	214.7	191.7
- Eight Leading Industries	298,235	11,918,468	39.96	41.22	34.57	132.7	136.5	127.8	206.7	219.2	172.3
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	15,695	668,412	36.22	37.16	31.04	96.7	101.6	100.6	162.7	176.9	144.7
Iron and steel	2,394	111,924	46.75	44.73	36.32	93.3	121.7	155.8	160.8	188.3	188.6
Transportation	1,528	59,514	38.82	37.27	34.05	143.6	174.1	153.9	190.0	221.1	184.2
Construction	3,996	135,499	33.91	36.60	30.23	153.7	160.8	130.3	261.3	294.3	206.4
Services/	1,668	41,978	25.17	24.64	21.61	148.8	170.4	148.1	272.6	304.0	232.7
Trade	5,816	173,008	29.75	29.61	26.27	161.0	168.0	152.7	222.9	217.7	197.4
- Eight Leading Industries	29,389	1,003,981	34.16	34.89	29.73	116.2	122.5	116.0	187.9	202.3	163.6
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	170,708	7,358,854	43.11	44.57	37.78	124.0	126.1	120.1	198.2	208.2	166.8
Plant products - edible	13,180	462,696	35.11	35.62	30.01	123.8	129.5	126.7	181.5	192.3	160.2
Pulp and paper products	22,226	996,844	44.86	46.67	39.06	143.6	145.4	138.1	214.8	221.6	179.9
Textiles	21,169	717,350	33.89	36.70	30.98	106.7	108.8	100.9	171.1	189.1	148.0
Chemicals	10,564	473,014	44.78	46.56	39.81	137.7	140.3	133.1	237.8	246.6	206.4
Electrical apparatus	16,323	761,010	46.01	46.87	39.27	174.0	176.5	176.5	291.4	301.1	255.1
Iron and steel	36,402	1,698,211	46.65	48.62	40.05	104.9	105.5	98.8	168.5	176.6	136.3
Communications	6,877	266,903	45.41	46.72	42.64	198.0	194.5	180.4	261.1	258.2	223.3
Transportation	12,494	581,899	46.57	47.09	41.60	161.8	164.4	158.5	248.4	255.3	215.4
Construction	13,181	592,483	44.95	50.07	38.56	145.2	151.7	155.2	203.9	237.2	187.0
Services/	14,199	415,614	29.28	29.27	26.73	126.2	128.6	123.7	227.6	232.0	204.6
Trade	60,879	2,391,995	39.29	38.78	35.61	154.7	150.0	149.1	229.5	219.8	201.4
- Eight Leading Industries	277,370	11,609,412	41.86	42.96	37.09	133.7	134.6	129.7	208.6	216.6	179.7
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	9,939	398,199	40.06	40.14	35.49	102.5	102.8	102.3	168.1	168.9	149.5
Pulp and paper products	3,400	150,110	44.15	44.17	39.09	121.3	122.9	122.2	187.2	189.7	166.9
Iron and steel	2,125	85,667	39.37	40.89	38.34	64.9	62.3	64.0	114.7	114.4	110.1
Construction	4,187	168,777	37.92	39.61	29.60	161.2	169.5	126.4	260.7	286.4	156.9
Services/	2,607	66,947	25.30	26.38	22.35	138.4	145.2	142.3	262.4	276.1	229.3
Trade	8,236	244,856	29.73	29.62	27.46	166.1	160.2	141.2	225.9	217.1	191.6
- Eight Leading Industries	27,409	970,839	36.42	35.66	31.72	134.3	134.7	123.1	206.4	208.6	169.2
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	52,057	2,416,541	46.42	46.99	39.76	117.6	119.3	112.6	193.7	198.7	159.0
Textiles	7,297	245,398	33.77	34.32	26.53	106.1	106.8	102.6	176.6	182.4	138.1
Electrical apparatus	7,283	375,320	51.63	50.98	43.04	136.4	135.6	137.1	268.9	264.3	224.9
Iron and steel	23,847	1,193,397	50.04	50.98	44.81	108.5	109.0	100.4	171.2	175.1	141.9
Construction	3,583	150,019	41.87	46.03	33.61	131.8	158.3	116.6	203.1	284.8	143.6
Trade	6,665	236,601	35.48	35.57	31.74	134.7	137.9	137.7	209.7	216.4	189.3
- Eight Leading Industries	66,324	2,943,190	44.38	45.06	38.13	122.0	125.1	116.9	197.3	205.4	162.3
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	32,711	1,676,068	61.24	63.10	38.62	118.0	119.9	112.3	163.6	161.6	110.1
Iron and steel	27,166	1,419,302	52.25	54.39	38.10	116.5	117.5	107.9	146.9	155.6	100.1
Construction	1,268	58,309	48.06	49.39	36.80	182.8	200.3	150.1	280.5	330.0	186.9
Trade	3,807	128,280	33.70	35.80	31.12	181.0	176.8	149.0	210.1	206.9	171.9
- Eight Leading Industries	40,451	1,970,281	48.73	50.38	37.68	128.8	126.7	116.3	162.1	170.1	118.2
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	33,149	1,802,625	39.29	40.94	34.76	128.7	135.6	124.6	199.0	216.6	170.8
Animal products - edible	3,321	139,704	42.07	46.09	37.13	129.5	155.1	135.1	179.6	235.9	192.2
Plant products - edible	2,968	109,014	36.73	36.63	33.43	143.1	167.7	145.2	212.7	241.2	193.9
Textiles	4,345	119,864	27.59	29.49	23.13	129.1	128.0	111.7	196.2	208.0	145.8
Iron and steel	11,516	513,427	45.38	46.84	38.96	119.1	120.1	113.8	199.3	207.7	163.7
Communications	1,157	43,476	37.68	37.63	36.71	160.9	163.9	144.5	191.7	194.9	168.7
Transportation	4,799	201,342	41.95	41.32	38.33	163.6	160.6	160.6	228.6	219.0	204.6
Construction	3,578	140,286	39.21	41.08	32.28	74.1	85.3	63.9	100.9	121.6	69.3
Services/	4,354	109,343	26.23	26.23	22.14	163.1	163.8	160.4	235.2	245.0	205.5
Trade	22,846	830,684	36.36	35.57	32.68	163.0	157.9	150.9	222.6	224.8	199.1
- Eight Leading Industries	69,928	2,630,120	37.61	38.30	33.47	134.5	140.3	130.4	198.3	210.7	171.0
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	32,601	1,419,571	43.54	46.42	37.72	135.2	142.5	135.9	208.8	234.6	183.0
Lumber products	9,389	400,742	42.68	46.37	37.66	148.9	159.2	162.0	220.5	256.2	201.6
Iron and steel	7,620	346,098	45.29	50.58	38.44	91.7	99.7	103.6	138.5	168.1	132.5
Communications	4,361	173,639	39.82	37.82	35.85	166.1	165.7	172.3	272.8	256.9	214.8
Transportation	9,876	454,282	46.00	46.09	41.98	174.2	170.6	167.9	269.3	264.4	264.0
Construction	9,317	414,189	44.46	48.37	38.01	275.9	308.7	239.4	411.8	501.3	312.7
Services/	6,280	188,676	30.04	31.12	26.95	175.6	173.8	184.5	272.3	279.2	259.2
Trade	24,269	938,116	38.67	37.73	34.84	168.2	169.7	163.4	275.9	271.8	243.6
- Eight Leading Industries	68,723	3,589,714	41.39	42.76	36.53	161.5	166.7	159.6	261.2	267.8	219.4

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons^a Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries			No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
								Employment			Payrolls		
					Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,043	269,339	38.24	39.92	34.15	97.4	98.6	100.4	163.7	173.0	160.2	
	Plant products - edible	1,184	28,503	24.07	26.22	25.31	88.8	96.2	63.1	128.1	162.6	126.0	
	Iron and steel	2,982	132,446	44.42	46.30	36.79	95.5	89.4	100.5	169.1	165.0	147.3	
	Transportation	5,164	165,389	32.03	31.76	28.68	426.9	293.7	440.7	542.6	370.2	504.5	
	Construction	2,617	86,411	33.02	35.46	28.71	106.4	136.9	106.6	124.9	174.9	109.0	
	Services	1,028	24,016	23.36	23.64	20.89	92.9	94.4	89.6	143.5	146.8	120.6	
	Trade	5,734	176,883	30.85	29.75	28.09	141.3	152.6	138.8	201.2	209.3	180.8	
	- Nine Leading Industries	24,030	802,813	33.41	34.12	30.31	133.3	131.8	133.7	196.3	198.2	179.0	
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,360	155,641	35.70	39.90	31.11	87.2	95.9	107.4	142.2	171.1	152.4	
	Iron and steel	665	27,493	41.97	45.86	32.69	49.2	75.4	88.6	75.5	126.4	105.9	
	Trade	3,253	97,541	29.98	30.22	26.95	114.9	111.4	121.7	175.0	171.0	167.2	
	- Nine Leading Industries	14,847	504,759	34.00	34.32	31.84	135.6	126.1	145.0	214.9	201.8	216.8	
SHAW-MORSE	Manufacturing	7,698	259,917	33.76	36.68	27.33	107.9	110.4	108.6	174.2	193.0	142.2	
	Textiles	4,482	141,448	31.56	33.83	24.57	105.4	107.6	101.6	180.9	197.7	135.7	
	Iron and steel	1,908	74,296	38.94	44.43	31.88	95.6	96.6	108.3	142.6	164.4	132.2	
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,944	363,400	33.21	35.45	27.84	120.9	122.4	116.2	191.3	206.7	155.5	
THREE ALVINS	Manufacturing	8,298	345,607	41.65	45.06	38.12	130.6	133.3	126.9	197.2	217.7	175.2	
	Pulp and paper products	3,441	182,207	52.95	57.98	50.71	120.1	124.8	122.6	196.3	223.3	192.0	
	Textiles	2,267	66,044	29.13	30.70	19.55	97.4	97.4	92.7	163.6	172.4	104.6	
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,694	420,723	39.34	41.74	35.90	128.9	134.7	126.5	195.5	216.7	176.3	
KITCHENER-WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,386	641,503	39.15	41.19	34.71	132.9	133.3	137.8	228.4	241.0	209.9	
	Animal products - edible	1,351	57,743	42.74	45.10	37.48	125.3	124.9	126.3	218.6	229.8	193.5	
	Leather products	1,643	68,692	41.81	40.07	32.04	98.9	98.6	102.6	163.8	175.6	146.2	
	Lumber products	2,086	73,372	35.19	39.73	34.88	156.5	156.0	148.7	240.4	270.6	224.2	
	Rubber products	5,197	218,022	41.95	44.06	38.10	156.4	158.3	171.3	274.5	291.7	273.0	
	Textiles	1,769	50,277	28.58	32.87	26.10	101.8	101.8	99.0	167.9	193.1	149.2	
	Iron and steel	1,194	51,370	43.02	42.68	35.50	115.6	114.5	121.9	201.5	198.0	175.3	
	- Nine Leading Industries	20,628	800,295	38.80	40.63	34.80	134.6	135.4	136.1	230.3	242.6	209.1	
	LONDON	Manufacturing	15,943	628,029	39.39	41.03	34.98	139.3	143.1	136.4	220.8	236.3	191.9
Plant products - edible	2,337	76,745	32.64	32.22	32.03	150.9	169.6	143.8	222.5	245.7	207.0		
Pulp and paper products	2,327	91,628	39.38	42.69	33.55	148.2	152.1	152.7	217.1	241.4	190.5		
Textiles	1,383	35,982	26.02	30.82	26.58	86.0	86.6	81.4	129.0	159.7	126.1		
Iron and steel	4,053	184,930	45.63	47.16	37.50	141.3	141.1	141.9	235.3	240.8	192.6		
Trade	4,617	155,810	34.49	35.39	32.34	173.0	163.9	162.8	224.8	218.6	186.9		
- Nine Leading Industries	26,891	1,030,762	36.33	39.76	34.49	149.2	151.2	143.4	224.7	236.0	194.4		
FT. WILLIAM FT. ARTHUR	Manufacturing	5,601	276,243	49.32	50.37	41.32	62.3	65.0	68.9	114.5	122.1	106.7	
	Pulp and paper products	2,207	126,221	57.19	58.70	52.72	140.6	143.6	144.8	218.4	229.0	207.4	
	Iron and steel	1,775	79,350	44.70	46.14	33.61	26.3	28.1	32.2	47.8	52.7	44.1	
	Transportation	2,245	106,667	47.51	49.67	41.45	152.3	161.9	140.1	171.3	190.4	137.6	
	Trade	2,381	81,259	34.13	35.47	30.04	151.9	144.9	135.5	246.6	244.4	194.9	
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,482	547,688	43.68	45.47	39.06	85.9	89.4	84.6	142.0	153.2	124.0	
QUEEN	Manufacturing	2,234	94,618	42.35	42.31	37.25	98.5	102.5	104.7	146.0	151.9	136.5	
	Animal products - edible	513	20,114	39.21	42.45	35.36	130.6	143.3	152.0	160.8	214.8	190.0	
	Trade	5,775	211,793	36.67	34.82	32.37	164.5	166.6	154.4	266.0	255.7	220.0	
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,744	440,665	37.52	36.78	33.73	137.9	139.9	132.4	219.1	217.9	186.5	
SASKATON	Manufacturing	2,118	81,219	38.35	40.91	35.51	177.4	189.6	194.4	260.4	296.9	264.3	
	Animal products - edible	767	29,946	39.04	44.20	36.77	211.3	238.8	264.7	312.7	400.1	368.9	
	Trade	3,051	105,393	34.54	33.87	31.34	138.2	138.1	135.2	216.9	211.6	191.6	
	- Nine Leading Industries	7,688	274,871	35.75	36.30	32.86	146.5	152.5	153.3	238.2	251.7	229.3	
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,627	335,871	44.04	44.97	37.88	134.9	140.6	135.8	220.0	234.2	189.6	
	Animal products - edible	1,010	41,250	40.84	44.77	35.16	113.1	125.9	147.2	172.5	210.6	181.6	
	Plant products - edible	907	37,645	41.50	41.36	34.82	125.0	138.9	134.8	220.6	244.0	199.6	
	Iron and steel	2,696	126,538	46.86	47.66	40.03	143.6	143.4	131.0	228.6	231.9	178.0	
	Construction	1,564	63,851	40.63	43.87	33.68	78.0	92.3	88.6	160.1	203.5	144.3	
	Trade	6,721	323,229	37.08	37.04	33.26	160.3	159.9	145.6	239.7	233.1	193.6	
	- Nine Leading Industries	22,952	922,436	40.19	40.89	35.28	140.2	143.0	134.9	222.1	230.6	187.1	
	EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,343	302,255	41.16	43.51	35.72	144.1	152.2	138.4	233.0	260.1	198.6
Animal products - edible	2,352	98,617	41.93	46.34	36.96	150.5	159.2	156.4	208.9	259.6	220.9		
Iron and steel	1,828	80,286	43.92	46.31	37.43	148.0	149.1	133.2	252.9	268.6	193.3		
Construction	3,137	118,096	37.65	49.76	35.40	254.0	288.6	166.6	339.0	509.2	208.2		
Trade	7,295	254,519	34.89	34.04	31.08	180.4	186.1	173.5	274.7	276.4	230.0		
- Nine Leading Industries	21,886	829,797	37.91	40.19	33.61	167.0	176.3	149.2	254.0	284.1	206.1		
VICTORIA	Manufacturing	5,343	233,019	43.61	46.41	39.52	140.8	139.7	166.4	213.4	225.4	227.3	
	Lumber products	1,307	51,524	39.42	44.40	40.59	121.9	127.4	116.8	176.6	207.9	177.7	
	Iron and steel	1,998	89,736	44.91	48.88	38.71	150.3	137.5	231.8	219.5	219.5	291.7	
	Transportation	1,037	45,687	43.96	43.36	39.24	166.8	178.8	191.6	224.7	237.5	234.3	
	Trade	3,705	121,068	32.88	32.88	28.95	167.8	161.5	156.2	252.4	244.6	213.0	
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,826	491,721	38.34	40.00	35.14	145.6	147.1	157.0	222.9	234.8	220.2	

^a See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	78.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	168.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	167.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	166.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	167.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	162.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	168.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	197.3	190.7	161.8	203.1	177.3	198.4	206.6	173.6	161.4	168.4	201.9	193.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1949.												
	100.0	7.3	0.2	2.2	4.3	29.3	42.5	11.8	5.3	2.2	4.3	9.1

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.6	70.7	63.9	80.8	62.5
Jan. 1, 1934	76.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.6	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	106.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.6	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.6
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	156.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.6	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.8	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	196.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.5	288.9	171.4	236.6
Jan. 1, 1949	187.3	190.4	205.0	202.3	197.5	284.7	164.3	229.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1949.								
	14.6	1.4	13.5	1.3	3.2	2.0	3.4	4.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	*Services	Trade
Jan.	1, 1933	78.6	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.6	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan.	1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan.	1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan.	1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan.	1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan.	1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Jan.	1, 1939	106.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Jan.	1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Jan.	1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Jan.	1, 1942	166.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Jan.	1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Jan.	1, 1944	186.7	226.4	260.7	166.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Jan.	1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Jan.	1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb.	1	167.2	182.8	345.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar.	1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr.	1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May	1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June	1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July	1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug.	1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept.	1	175.5	187.2	193.5	156.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct.	1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov.	1	182.7	192.8	298.5	166.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec.	1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan.	1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb.	1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar.	1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr.	1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May	1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.6	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June	1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.8	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July	1	189.5	200.6	241.6	167.5	169.9	141.2	166.0	250.5	206.9
Aug.	1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept.	1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct.	1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	261.0	211.7
Nov.	1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec.	1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan.	1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb.	1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar.	1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr.	1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May	1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June	1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July	1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug.	1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept.	1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct.	1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov.	1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec.	1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan.	1, 1949	197.3	202.8	323.9	176.6	182.8	140.7	163.2	245.5	239.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1949.										
		100.0	51.5	4.8	4.1	2.4	8.9	10.5	3.3	14.6

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.
* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	Relative Weight	Jan.1 1949	Dec.1 1948	Jan.1 1948	Jan.1 1947	Jan.1 1946	Jan.1 1945	Jan.1 1944
MANUFACTURING	51.5	202.8	207.9	199.9	190.6	179.9	212.7	226.4
Animal products - edible	1.7	215.6	239.9	228.3	230.7	232.7	228.4	206.9
Fur and products	0.2	174.1	180.2	157.0	150.7	153.3	131.9	121.6
Leather and products	1.5	144.6	146.9	146.5	155.0	142.8	135.5	135.1
Boots and shoes	0.9	139.8	139.4	136.2	144.4	133.2	125.2	122.0
Lumber and products	3.8	139.5	145.8	141.8	132.3	116.4	115.2	113.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	119.7	127.6	120.6	109.1	93.3	91.1	87.1
Furniture	0.9	177.2	175.6	168.9	164.4	140.5	126.8	110.5
Other lumber products	0.8	178.4	187.8	199.9	191.2	180.2	195.2	215.0
Musical instruments	.04	40.1	40.0	41.1	39.8	34.2	29.3	34.2
Plant products - edible	2.8	174.1	194.4	177.1	178.5	159.9	165.4	154.1
Pulp and paper products	5.5	178.4	182.3	176.6	184.1	150.0	135.8	133.0
Pulp and paper	2.4	155.5	160.9	159.0	145.5	131.6	119.9	117.7
Paper products	1.0	275.0	279.9	259.5	248.2	231.4	208.1	211.5
Printing and publishing	2.1	177.7	179.5	169.9	160.2	147.0	132.3	127.1
Rubber products	1.1	179.0	179.6	192.7	189.8	178.1	174.1	141.3
Textile products	7.9	183.0	185.6	174.2	165.3	157.4	162.8	153.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	193.1	193.0	184.4	172.4	164.5	153.8	156.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	117.3	117.0	112.0	107.1	107.6	109.7	112.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	0.7	206.2	207.9	208.2	194.2	178.5	163.6	169.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	871.8	874.0	798.4	740.3	673.8	566.1	561.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	172.4	175.6	170.4	158.1	151.1	143.9	145.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	187.2	191.6	171.3	161.5	151.6	150.6	150.9
Other textile products	0.8	156.8	160.7	157.9	165.6	162.7	171.4	165.1
Tobacco	0.6	143.8	136.2	140.6	139.9	143.9	142.2	144.1
Beverages	0.9	345.8	345.7	333.4	304.2	281.7	260.1	237.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	338.3	343.3	327.1	324.6	332.1	602.8	618.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	196.7	199.9	180.4	171.9	150.8	131.0	137.5
Electric light and power	1.6	234.5	237.1	196.5	178.2	164.1	143.0	137.5
Electric apparatus	2.6	354.5	355.5	361.3	321.7	273.1	308.9	329.0
Iron and steel products	14.4	218.8	222.3	216.5	204.7	200.0	299.5	345.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	302.6	305.6	275.2	260.0	243.4	247.4	252.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	265.3	266.6	262.3	253.2	222.3	219.9	228.2
Agricultural implements	0.9	221.4	222.6	201.8	167.3	161.0	130.7	129.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.7	185.8	186.1	177.3	165.7	155.8	277.9	312.9
Automobiles and parts	2.2	298.1	301.7	293.6	249.2	186.4	289.0	304.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.7	301.7	357.3	437.5	453.1	613.4	1196.4	1567.5
Heating appliances	0.4	234.4	241.4	228.1	196.3	190.7	177.1	166.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	225.8	232.3	218.5	187.5	178.1	285.9	297.9
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	229.4	228.6	220.8	217.0	198.1	233.2	278.7
Other iron and steel products	2.3	214.7	217.6	221.3	218.9	212.0	324.8	409.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	347.1	351.7	340.0	307.8	281.6	382.2	489.9
Non-metallic mineral products	0.7	213.6	216.9	212.9	204.9	213.2	208.2	212.6
Miscellaneous	0.7	325.2	334.1	281.6	295.2	281.9	352.2	364.3
LOGGING	4.8	323.9	351.0	414.3	370.5	344.4	313.0	260.7
MINING	4.1	176.6	181.1	167.1	154.0	149.1	146.4	156.1
Coal	1.2	90.3	92.2	89.2	89.1	96.3	91.2	98.1
Metallic ores	2.1	329.6	333.5	311.7	274.5	257.8	256.8	285.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.8	239.3	255.2	211.9	191.3	157.5	162.8	152.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	182.8	182.6	168.0	154.9	127.1	110.7	105.1
Telegraphs	0.4	141.8	142.4	139.9	133.8	137.4	128.7	129.2
Telephones	2.0	190.8	190.4	173.9	159.3	123.9	105.8	98.5
TRANSPORTATION	8.9	140.7	144.5	139.3	132.0	125.2	122.3	117.5
Street railway, cartage and storage	3.0	226.1	229.6	227.3	218.8	198.3	192.7	178.8
Steam railway operation	4.5	116.6	116.8	115.2	112.8	111.7	107.7	105.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	125.1	142.4	121.8	99.1	89.2	97.3	93.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.5	163.2	184.6	142.5	125.1	107.7	98.2	105.8
Building	5.1	215.0	240.6	191.7	157.2	120.9	87.2	113.8
Highway	3.7	187.2	220.9	150.5	136.3	113.6	115.8	119.3
Railway	1.7	82.3	87.3	81.6	80.8	88.8	93.3	85.2
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.3	245.5	251.0	240.4	223.7	207.3	201.1	194.3
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	247.4	253.1	244.4	225.1	205.6	204.0	195.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	241.8	247.2	232.8	221.1	210.7	195.9	191.9
TRADE	14.5	239.2	239.5	230.8	212.3	193.6	180.8	172.0
Retail	10.6	252.6	250.5	245.6	224.6	205.3	192.9	184.8
Wholesale	3.9	208.7	214.6	198.2	183.7	165.6	150.7	139.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	197.3	204.5	193.7	181.0	168.2	180.4	185.7
FINANCE	-	166.1	166.1	158.6	149.3	135.5	128.4	125.6
Banks and trust companies	-	170.8	170.9	161.1	149.9	137.6	132.6	129.9
Brokerage and stock market	-	189.7	189.5	198.7	248.6	218.1	149.4	124.7
Insurance	-	157.7	157.6	151.7	142.4	127.9	121.4	119.9
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	195.8	202.4	192.0	179.5	166.6	177.9	182.8

1/ The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	30.8	163.7	171.3	167.2	165.8	171.1	201.1	209.3
	Lumber products	3.1	98.8	99.1	95.2	97.2	86.2	101.1	116.7
	Pulp and paper products	4.1	217.8	230.1	217.0	204.8	199.0	188.0	200.7
	Textile products	3.1	123.0	122.8	129.9	111.5	108.3	109.0	106.7
	Iron and steel	11.4	189.7	198.2	201.4	205.8	250.4	330.6	353.4
	Other manufactures	9.1	172.2	184.9	170.1	171.0	150.8	159.9	149.0
	Logging	5.6	365.8	403.6	480.8	479.3	423.7	448.0	432.4
	Mining	10.0	97.8	103.6	94.8	93.1	105.4	93.6	100.6
	Communications	2.4	152.4	153.3	149.0	137.0	131.7	126.5	123.1
	Transportation	13.7	172.1	135.9	175.3	143.3	153.8	173.7	167.1
	Construction	23.4	359.9	414.7	254.4	210.3	183.1	203.5	221.1
	Services ^{2/}	1.8	264.6	272.5	258.9	259.3	276.9	290.4	292.4
	Trade	12.3	238.5	244.8	240.1	232.8	224.9	202.4	188.0
	- All Industries	100.0	190.7	197.8	181.9	169.4	169.5	182.5	186.3
Quebec	- Manufacturing	56.3	203.5	208.6	200.6	194.0	181.6	222.4	242.5
	Lumber products	2.7	141.5	149.0	151.1	152.4	136.9	126.8	118.1
	Pulp and paper products	6.4	160.8	164.5	162.8	151.9	140.9	129.8	126.0
	Textile products	14.7	215.4	218.6	201.5	193.1	181.8	180.3	177.2
	Iron and steel	11.6	211.3	217.2	215.1	213.9	203.1	319.4	389.3
	Other manufactures	20.9	220.9	227.1	216.6	209.1	194.6	251.5	273.2
	Logging	7.7	492.2	520.8	604.9	571.3	509.5	484.7	427.8
	Mining	2.6	365.5	369.9	335.4	287.3	275.2	280.8	311.1
	Communications	2.2	191.4	192.1	174.1	166.8	125.3	106.7	99.0
	Transportation	7.4	124.1	142.4	124.9	119.4	109.8	101.8	100.4
	Construction	9.4	128.4	149.1	111.6	100.2	85.9	82.7	88.9
	Services ^{2/}	3.0	229.1	237.0	220.5	204.2	186.7	183.1	181.8
	Trade	11.4	243.5	242.6	240.5	221.8	200.4	189.1	189.4
	- All Industries	100.0	198.4	207.5	196.8	186.7	171.8	191.1	201.3
Ontario	- Manufacturing	60.5	208.6	212.0	203.9	190.8	177.1	206.7	214.2
	Lumber products	2.9	113.2	116.8	114.4	112.6	101.2	103.1	102.4
	Pulp and paper products	5.9	187.2	190.6	183.7	171.5	153.6	135.0	132.1
	Textile products	7.0	151.2	153.3	146.7	139.1	135.2	125.9	131.2
	Iron and steel	19.9	243.4	245.4	234.5	212.2	196.0	290.4	312.9
	Other manufactures	24.8	236.8	241.7	232.2	221.1	205.7	223.3	224.7
	Logging	3.3	316.5	333.4	420.9	345.6	354.2	261.7	166.6
	Mining	2.9	254.5	259.2	243.4	231.9	207.9	211.5	217.9
	Communications	2.3	180.0	177.5	165.3	156.7	118.8	99.3	91.5
	Transportation	6.2	135.3	140.7	131.8	124.3	118.4	116.8	112.1
	Construction	7.9	171.8	186.5	163.5	139.5	121.6	99.8	100.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	283.6	269.4	257.5	240.0	224.7	224.2	217.4
	Trade	13.8	247.3	241.7	236.3	214.8	194.7	182.0	169.6
	- All Industries	100.0	206.6	210.4	202.7	186.7	172.2	184.2	185.4
Prairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	29.3	185.8	193.9	182.7	176.7	175.7	189.3	197.6
	Lumber products	2.1	177.8	181.2	161.9	161.3	140.8	142.6	135.6
	Pulp and paper products	2.5	149.9	154.0	137.5	127.6	114.6	106.5	101.6
	Textile products	2.3	257.0	256.3	226.8	218.6	193.4	212.6	199.4
	Iron and steel	9.4	135.8	136.2	129.3	121.4	116.7	142.1	178.9
	Other manufactures	13.0	254.1	278.4	259.8	254.8	269.4	279.2	264.0
	Logging	1.0	142.3	109.3	206.3	205.4	193.8	196.7	163.3
	Mining	7.7	204.0	206.4	180.1	166.3	146.4	153.3	158.0
	Communications	2.8	175.9	180.7	158.2	143.4	136.0	122.4	119.5
	Transportation	17.5	149.3	151.4	145.5	143.2	138.5	134.4	128.6
	Construction	13.7	129.5	152.5	115.4	105.2	95.0	82.8	92.1
	Services ^{2/}	4.4	228.2	232.0	224.9	213.9	198.5	185.1	173.4
	Trade	23.6	204.0	206.3	195.6	184.1	171.4	182.5	152.3
	- All Industries	100.0	173.6	180.9	166.2	158.3	150.6	149.2	149.5
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	39.5	207.6	219.5	213.2	208.2	202.3	244.5	281.9
	Lumber products	14.0	184.8	197.2	188.6	152.4	128.9	124.0	121.1
	Pulp and paper products	5.2	220.2	223.6	216.4	191.3	177.9	165.8	161.3
	Textile products	0.8	222.3	242.8	240.6	210.6	194.8	195.6	189.9
	Iron and steel	6.5	248.4	259.0	289.0	316.5	428.9	798.9	1115.4
	Other manufactures	13.0	212.8	227.4	208.3	233.3	203.4	191.0	183.3
	Logging	6.6	156.9	204.5	201.1	156.8	136.0	145.1	151.7
	Mining	4.8	104.1	107.7	110.3	92.1	93.3	85.6	96.6
	Communications	3.1	208.0	206.7	193.5	173.8	148.3	136.9	139.9
	Transportation	11.1	155.5	154.9	155.5	156.0	133.7	124.2	112.8
	Construction	11.8	174.2	190.0	153.0	142.0	106.1	95.7	117.4
	Services ^{2/}	4.9	246.9	248.5	251.4	224.6	196.5	176.3	161.9
	Trade	18.2	278.7	297.0	262.9	235.3	207.0	187.8	179.3
	- All Industries	100.0	193.2	208.1	194.0	180.4	153.7	173.9	190.2
B. C.									

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944
Montreal - Manufacturing		62.3	196.2	199.6	189.7	187.7	175.3	211.3	236.8
	Plant products - edible	3.5	187.9	189.9	159.7	156.4	142.7	148.2	139.6
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	191.8	193.2	184.5	169.0	161.8	147.4	141.6
	Textiles	13.3	186.6	190.0	171.3	165.0	154.4	157.2	156.8
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.9	181.2	182.5	180.1	175.1	172.0	174.1	171.1
	Iron and steel	16.2	197.6	197.4	191.8	199.8	193.8	311.6	379.9
	Other manufactures	21.0	212.3	215.3	210.3	205.7	184.2	199.9	226.4
	Communications	2.3	140.4	141.0	126.0	118.1	92.1	78.3	89.4
	Transportation	5.1	119.5	152.3	118.3	115.4	95.9	83.5	80.5
	Construction	7.8	126.2	131.1	111.3	98.0	77.7	68.0	55.3
	Trade	17.9	237.2	236.6	233.0	214.4	193.9	183.5	184.2
Montreal - All Industries		100.0	187.3	192.6	180.3	174.1	158.8	177.1	191.2
Quebec - Manufacturing		53.4	180.0	190.9	189.3	166.1	170.8	298.9	374.0
	Leather products	10.6	118.3	117.6	113.3	122.9	116.1	106.9	107.5
	Other manufactures	42.8	206.9	222.8	222.8	185.3	194.7	386.2	490.4
	Transportation	5.2	99.1	120.1	106.2	94.5	83.3	88.1	83.0
	Construction	13.6	242.8	254.1	205.8	161.0	161.7	149.2	151.3
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	190.4	200.7	190.2	169.5	187.1	237.5	277.8
Toronto - Manufacturing		61.6	201.8	205.1	195.4	187.3	178.8	215.4	228.2
	Plant products - edible	4.8	184.4	193.0	188.8	192.7	172.0	171.8	181.7
	Printing and publishing	8.0	214.7	217.4	206.4	199.2	184.0	185.1	169.8
	Textiles	7.6	128.0	130.5	121.1	118.7	117.2	112.6	115.0
	Iron and steel	13.1	244.1	245.4	229.9	210.1	205.0	368.3	423.7
	Other manufactures	28.0	218.1	221.7	212.9	204.6	195.0	223.2	231.8
	Communications	2.1	140.4	137.9	127.9	129.6	97.0	78.1	73.3
	Transportation	4.5	188.1	170.8	162.8	152.5	141.0	154.8	126.1
	Construction	4.8	196.8	205.6	211.6	156.5	133.9	102.5	105.1
	Trade	22.0	227.8	221.0	219.6	197.8	177.8	183.4	156.7
Toronto - All Industries		100.0	205.0	206.4	198.9	185.5	173.0	192.9	198.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing		36.3	153.6	154.1	153.4	146.9	142.1	173.5	189.5
	Lumber products	2.1	52.2	54.2	47.4	54.0	46.3	44.7	47.7
	Pulp and paper	12.4	141.2	143.0	142.2	137.3	132.0	127.8	134.9
	Other manufactures	21.8	201.0	199.7	198.5	187.2	183.4	253.6	236.2
	Construction	15.3	260.1	273.5	202.4	215.9	155.0	120.5	108.5
	Trade	30.0	286.3	276.1	244.9	258.6	239.7	229.7	201.7
Ottawa - All Industries		100.0	202.3	202.9	185.4	184.4	168.6	174.7	165.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing		78.5	194.8	197.5	186.5	172.0	187.9	185.9	190.5
	Textiles	11.0	113.0	114.8	110.3	103.8	102.9	99.1	104.1
	Electrical apparatus	11.0	220.9	219.6	222.0	199.9	190.4	214.0	206.5
	Iron and steel	38.0	231.4	232.3	214.0	194.9	195.6	242.0	280.8
	Other manufactures	20.5	204.7	212.8	200.4	189.1	177.3	170.3	158.5
	Construction	5.4	201.6	239.0	176.6	159.9	154.0	110.5	77.0
	Trade	10.0	204.4	209.4	209.1	196.3	187.4	176.2	159.6
Hamilton - All Industries		100.0	197.5	202.5	189.3	174.9	169.1	179.8	180.0
Windsor - Manufacturing		80.9	305.2	310.0	290.3	255.8	189.2	318.2	340.2
	Iron and steel	67.2	326.0	331.6	304.5	258.9	176.8	343.5	376.5
	Other manufactures	13.7	232.4	234.9	242.0	245.1	231.2	233.0	218.1
	Construction	3.1	124.7	136.8	102.5	97.9	70.6	93.3	85.5
Windsor - All Industries		100.0	284.7	288.9	267.4	238.4	181.3	284.2	299.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing		47.4	173.0	182.3	167.3	162.6	159.7	161.7	186.6
	Animal products - edible	4.7	250.5	300.2	261.4	271.0	329.2	325.6	268.5
	Printing and publishing	5.0	151.2	158.0	140.5	127.1	114.6	106.6	103.7
	Textiles	6.2	259.4	257.3	224.5	216.4	193.4	218.0	204.2
	Iron and steel	16.2	132.4	133.6	126.6	120.8	111.0	142.9	171.9
	Other manufactures	15.3	201.3	218.3	193.7	188.8	188.1	214.7	213.4
	Transportation	6.9	118.6	116.4	116.4	106.1	103.9	94.0	85.0
	Construction	5.1	114.7	131.9	98.9	101.7	83.2	43.4	42.8
	Trade	32.7	170.7	176.2	168.4	162.4	155.0	142.0	131.5
Winnipeg - All Industries		100.0	164.3	171.4	159.3	154.2	147.5	149.8	147.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing		37.6	250.7	264.2	252.0	246.6	262.9	363.8	462.8
	Lumber products	10.8	195.3	208.9	199.4	169.1	140.5	127.7	120.8
	Other manufactures	26.8	283.1	296.6	280.8	287.1	326.9	486.5	643.0
	Communications	5.0	202.3	199.7	187.3	164.2	137.7	124.8	121.4
	Transportation	11.4	145.8	142.8	157.3	160.0	127.3	114.2	94.2
	Construction	10.3	218.5	244.5	189.6	174.2	112.0	83.7	102.9
	Services ^{2/}	7.2	240.8	238.1	252.8	221.4	194.6	175.7	162.9
	Trade	28.0	269.8	272.2	262.1	230.5	206.8	187.0	183.0
Vancouver - All Industries		100.0	229.2	236.5	228.5	212.9	197.5	222.9	256.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Jan. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Dec. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1948.

Industries	Jan. 1, 1949					Dec. 1, 1948		Jan. 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,055,653	818,873	236,780	77.6	22.4	77.1	22.9	77.6	22.4
Animal products - edible	35,218	28,749	6,469	81.6	18.4	80.3	19.7	82.1	17.9
Fur and products	4,377	2,797	1,580	53.9	36.1	63.2	36.8	61.6	38.4
Leather and products	30,026	18,417	11,609	61.3	38.7	60.8	39.2	62.6	37.4
Boots and shoes	19,397	11,076	8,321	57.1	42.9	57.3	42.7	58.1	41.9
Lumber and products	77,146	70,477	6,669	91.4	8.6	91.5	8.5	91.9	8.1
Rough and dressed lumber	43,637	41,209	2,428	94.4	5.6	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5
Furniture	18,611	16,448	2,163	88.4	11.6	88.0	12.0	90.8	9.2
Other lumber products	14,898	12,820	2,078	86.1	13.9	86.0	14.0	86.5	13.5
Plant products - edible	56,715	38,738	17,977	68.3	31.7	65.3	34.7	66.5	33.5
Pulp and paper products	112,215	89,629	22,586	79.9	20.1	79.8	20.2	80.1	19.9
Pulp and paper	48,486	45,959	2,527	94.8	5.2	95.0	5.0	95.0	5.0
Paper products	20,754	12,969	7,785	62.5	37.5	62.1	37.9	64.0	36.0
Printing and publishing	42,975	30,701	12,274	71.4	28.6	70.9	29.1	71.1	28.9
Rubber products	22,592	16,907	5,685	74.8	25.2	74.3	25.7	74.6	25.4
Textile products	161,047	73,697	87,350	45.8	54.2	45.1	54.9	45.6	54.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,183	37,611	22,572	62.5	37.5	62.4	37.6	61.1	38.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,000	13,919	9,081	60.5	39.5	60.6	39.5	60.3	39.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,016	8,566	6,450	57.0	43.0	56.9	43.1	57.3	42.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,450	11,123	5,327	67.6	32.4	67.6	32.4	63.9	36.1
Hosiery and knit goods	26,193	9,310	16,883	35.5	64.5	35.0	65.0	35.9	64.1
Garments and personal furnishings	57,968	17,757	40,211	30.6	69.4	29.8	70.2	30.6	69.4
Other textile products	16,703	9,019	7,684	54.0	46.0	53.5	46.5	55.4	44.6
Tobacco	11,949	6,396	5,553	45.2	54.8	42.9	57.1	44.6	55.4
Beverages	19,467	16,813	2,654	86.4	13.6	86.0	14.0	86.2	13.8
Chemicals and allied products	42,146	31,955	10,191	75.8	24.2	75.6	24.4	75.7	24.3
Clay, glass and stone products	22,699	20,021	2,678	88.2	11.8	88.1	11.9	88.1	11.9
Electric light and power	31,870	28,008	3,862	87.9	12.1	88.1	11.9	89.1	10.9
Electrical apparatus	52,801	37,938	14,863	71.9	28.1	71.8	28.2	69.1	30.9
Iron and steel products	294,741	273,150	21,591	92.7	7.3	92.6	7.4	92.6	7.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,322	36,671	1,651	95.7	4.3	95.8	4.2	95.2	4.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,698	27,296	3,402	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1	89.0	11.0
Agricultural implements	18,522	17,592	1,030	94.5	5.5	94.4	5.6	95.3	4.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	118,648	110,573	8,075	94.8	5.2	94.6	5.4	94.2	5.8
Automobiles and parts	45,480	41,048	4,432	90.3	9.7	89.7	10.3	89.1	10.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,754	14,192	562	96.2	3.8	96.6	3.4	96.9	3.1
Heating appliances	8,283	7,710	573	93.1	6.9	93.4	6.6	93.8	6.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,769	10,828	941	92.0	8.0	92.3	7.7	92.2	7.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,693	8,297	396	95.4	4.6	95.3	4.7	94.9	5.1
Other iron and steel products	46,952	39,991	6,961	85.2	14.8	84.9	15.1	85.1	14.9
Non-ferrous metal products	49,678	42,247	7,431	85.0	15.0	84.9	15.1	85.6	14.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,243	13,935	1,308	91.4	8.6	91.5	8.5	90.8	9.2
Miscellaneous	15,723	9,999	5,724	63.6	36.4	62.1	37.9	67.6	32.4
LOGGING	98,385	96,785	1,600	98.4	1.6	98.4	1.6	98.2	1.8
MINING	83,037	81,271	1,766	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Coal	24,903	24,688	215	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	42,270	41,427	843	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	15,864	15,176	688	95.7	4.3	96.0	4.0	95.9	4.1
COMMUNICATIONS	49,525	23,470	26,055	47.4	52.6	47.4	52.6	47.3	52.7
Telegraphs	8,359	6,814	1,545	81.5	18.5	81.3	18.7	80.4	19.6
Telephones	40,311	16,031	24,280	39.8	60.2	39.8	60.2	39.5	60.5
TRANSPORTATION	162,278	171,532	10,746	94.1	5.9	94.2	5.8	93.8	6.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,343	56,171	4,172	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9	92.4	7.6
Steam railway operation	92,979	87,551	5,428	94.2	5.8	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	28,956	27,810	1,146	96.0	4.0	96.2	3.8	96.2	3.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	215,651	211,424	4,227	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0
Building	104,305	101,549	2,756	97.4	2.6	97.5	2.5	97.4	2.6
Highway	75,901	74,549	1,352	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6	97.8	2.2
Railway	35,445	35,326	119	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	87,592	32,968	54,624	48.8	51.2	48.4	51.6	47.6	52.4
Hotels and restaurants	44,384	22,567	21,817	50.8	49.2	50.5	49.5	50.0	50.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,208	10,401	12,807	44.8	55.2	44.3	55.7	42.8	57.2
TRADE	297,069	176,489	120,580	59.4	40.6	59.0	41.0	57.4	42.6
Retail	217,988	116,051	101,937	53.2	46.8	53.0	47.0	50.4	49.6
Wholesale	79,081	60,438	18,643	76.4	23.6	74.9	25.1	76.7	23.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,049,190	1,612,812	436,378	78.7	21.3	78.8	21.2	78.6	21.4
FINANCE	87,434	46,248	41,186	52.9	47.1	53.0	47.0	52.8	47.2
Banks and trust companies	49,642	24,748	25,094	49.7	50.3	49.8	50.2	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,536	2,296	1,240	64.9	35.1	64.9	35.1	65.1	34.9
Insurance	34,056	19,204	14,852	56.4	43.6	56.5	43.5	57.6	42.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,136,624	1,669,060	477,564	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4

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